Saturday
26th May, 1956

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

1956

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

(Vol. IV, Nos. 61-72—15th May to 30th May 1956.)

Columns

No. 61. *Tuesday, 15th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2198, 2201, 2204 to 2206, 2209 to 2211, 2232, 2213 to 2216, 2218, 2219, 2221, 2223 to 2225, 2227, 2228 . . 3771–3804

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2197, 2199, 2200, 2202, 2203, 2207, 2208, 2212, 2217, 2220, 2222, 2226, 2229 to 2231, 2233 to 2240 . . 3804–14

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2032 to 2084, 2086 to 2088. 3814–42

Daily Digest . 3843–48

No. 62. *Wednesday, 16th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2241 to 2245, 2247, 2249, 2252, 2253, 2255, 2256, 2258, 2259, 2260 to 2266. 3849–82

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2246, 2248, 2250, 2251, 2254, 2257, 2267 to 2279 3882–90

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2089 to 2098, 2100 to 2105, 2107 to 2147. 3890–3920

Daily Digest 3921–26

No. 63. *Thursday, 17th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2280 to 2282, 2287 to 2293, 2295 to 2297, 2300 to 2304, 2306 to 2312, 2284 3927–60

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2283, 2285, 2286, 2294, 2298, 2299, 2305, 2313 3960–63

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2149 to 2179 . 3964–80

Daily Digest. 3981–84

COLUMNS

No. 64. *Friday, 18th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2315, 2316, 2323, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332 to 2336, 2338, 2340, 2341, 2343 to 2346, 2348 to 2350 3985–4019

Short Notice Question No. 17 . 4019–22

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2314, 2317 to 2322, 2324, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2337, 2339, 2342, 2347, 2351 to 2356 4022–31

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2180 to 2206, 2208 to 2225 4031–56

Daily Digest 4057–60

No. 65. *Monday, 21st May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2357, 2359, 2362 to 2368, 2370 to 2372, 2374, 2375, 2378 to 2385 and 2387 4061–94

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2358, 2360, 2361, 2369, 2373, 2377, 2386, 2388 to 2402 4094–4104

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2226 to 2232, 2234 to 2272 4104–28

Daily Digest . 4129–32

No. 66. *Tuesday, 22nd May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2403 to 2411, 2413, 2415 to 2419, 2421 to 2425, 2427 to 2430 4133–66

Short Notice Question No. 18 4166–70

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2412, 2414, 2420, 2426, 2431 to 2441 . 4170–77

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2273 to 2284, 2286 to 2300, 2302, 2303, 2305 4177–92

Daily Digest 4193–96

COLUMNS

No. 67. *Wednesday, 23rd May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2442 to 2444, 2446, 2447, 2449 to 2453, 2458, 2464, 2466 to 2470, 2470-A, 2471 and 2472 . . . 4197–4229

Short Notice Question No. 19 . 4229–33

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2445, 2448, 2454, 2455, 2457, 2459 to 2461, 2465, 2473 to 2483, 2485 to 2489 4233–44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2306 to 2349 . . . 4245–68

Daily Digest 4269–74

No. 68. *Friday, 25th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2491, 2492, 2494 to 2496, 2498, 2502, 2504, 2509, 2511, 2513 to 2516, 2518 to 2521 4275–4307

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2490, 2493, 2497, 2499 to 2501, 2503, 2505 to 2507, 2512, 2517, 2522 to 2526 4307–14

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2350 to 2356, 2358 to 2391 4314–32

Daily Digest . . 4333–36

No. 69. *Saturday, 26th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2529, 2532, 2535, 2536, 2538, 2542, 2543, 2545 to 2550, 2553, 2556 to 2558, 2560 to 2562 and 2537 . . 4337–71

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2528, 2530, 2531, 2533, 2534, 2539 to 2541 2544, 2551, 2552, 2555 and 2563 to 2572 4371–81

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2392 to 2404, 2406 to 2409 and 2411 to 2414 4381–94

Daily Digest. . 4395–98

COLUMNS

No. 70. *Monday, 28th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2572-A, 2573 to 2580, 2582 to 2586, 2589, 2608, 2590 to 2593 4399–4434

Short Notice Questions Nos. 20, 21 and 22 . 4434–44

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2581, 2587, 2588, 2594, 2595, 2595-A, 2596 to 2607, 2609 to 2611, 2613 to 2617, 2617-A, 2618 to 2620, 2710 to 2732, 2734 to 2739 4444–71

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2415 to 2422, 2422-A, 2423 to 2433, 2532 to 2563 4471–4500

Daily Digest 4501–06

No. 71. *Tuesday, 29th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2624 to 2630, 2632 to 2634, 2636, 2637, 2639 to 2647 and 2650 to 2652 4507–41

Short Notice Question No. 23 . 4541–45

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2621 to 2623, 2635, 2641-A, 2649, 2653 to 2658, 2658-A, 2658-B, 2659 to 2663, 2663-A, 2508 . . 4545–54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2434 to 2477, 2479 to 2485, 2485-A, 2487 to 2493 4554–82

Daily Digest 4583–88

No. 72. *Wednesday, 30th May,* 1956.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2664 to 2671, 2673, 2673-A, 2674 to 2676, 2678, 2678-A, 2679, 2680 4589–4621

Short Notice Questions Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 4622–38

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2672, 2677, 2681 to 2689, 2689-A, 2690 to 2695, 2695-A, 2696 to 2703, 2705 to 2709, 2559 . . . 4638–55

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2494, 2495, 2495-A, 2496 to 2518, 2518-A, 2519 to 2531 4655–76

Daily Digest 4677–82

RESUME OF THE TWELFTH SESSION . . . 4683–86

GIPN-S3-146 Lok Sabha 564—21-3-57-840

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I— Questions and Answers)

Dated....30.03.2015

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 26th May 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PLASTIC INDUSTRY

***2529. Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the total worth of plastic goods that were exported from India during 1954-55;

(b) the steps taken for the development of the Plastic Industry ;

(c) the extent to which the services of foreign experts obtained under the U.N. Technical Programme have been useful to the Plastic Industry for the construction of tools: and

(d) whether any persons were sent abroad to acquire the know-how of the Industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development (Shri M. M. Shah) : (a) Rs. 14·6 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 73].

(d) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know the names of the countries to which plastic goods are exported at present and whether due to the efforts of the Plastic Export Promotion Council any new country has been included in the countries to which these goods are exported?

Shri M. M. Shah : There are about 26 countries to which these goods are exported. The Export Promotion Council has drawn up a programme only recently and it is hope that quantitatively exports will increase, even if they do not spread to a wider sector.

Shri S. C. Samanta : Is it not a fact that some small-scale industries such as combs from horns and buttons from shells are being affected by this industry and, if so, what steps are Government going to take to protect these small-scale industries ?

Shri M. M. Shah : All possible steps are being taken. Firstly, the drawback of a duty on imported raw material is being permitted. The Export Promotion Council has taken about 8 to 9 steps which are enumerated in the the statement. A foreign export, Mr. Robinson, was brought in and he has improved the machine-tool room of plastic industry. Also, for manufacture of indigenous production steps have been taken to see that the country is self-sufficient in moulding powder, particularly polysterene polythelene, in the next five years.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Arising out of the answer to part (d) of the question, may I know the reasons why none has been sent to foreign countries to be trained in this? Is it because we have sufficient expert personnel here or is it still needed?

Shri M. M. Shah : That technical 'know-how' is known to the country and therefore there is no need to send out people from here.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : प्लास्टिक के छोटे-छोटे उद्योग खोलनेकी दिशा में कौन कौन सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको कि कौटेज इंडस्ट्री के स्केल पर बनाया जा सकता ह और उस दिशा में सरकार क्या कर ने जा रही है ?

श्री एम० एम० शाह : जहां तक रो मैटीरियल का ताल्लुक है वहां तक कोई चीज कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के तौर पर नहीं बनाई जा सकती, और छोटी-छोटी मोल्डिंग्स और छोटे छोटे आर्टिकल्स तो स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के तौर पर अच्छी तरह बनाये जा सकते हैं । और सरकार इस बारे में हर प्रकार की मदद कर रही है ।

FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEMES

***2532. Shri Hem Raj :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any flood protection schemes have been received from the States of PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, their nature and the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 74].

Shri Hem Raj : In view of the fact that most of these areas are affected by the river Beas, mostly due to the silting of this river, do Government propose to check it by putting dams in the upper catchment areas?

Shri Hathi : The PEPSU Government has been advised to draw up schemes. When they come, they will be considered.

Shri Hem Raj : From the statement I find that loans for a period of 30 years are to be advanced to the States. In view of the fact that the States are not in sound financial condition, do Government propose to give them grants and subsides?

Shri Hathi : For the present there is no idea to give grants or subsidies but the loans will be 30 years loans interest free for the first five years.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : May I know whether these flood control schemes are only to prevent erosion by flood or are they mean to use the flood water for constructive purpose?

Shri Hathi : These schemes are meant for both the purposes. At present the schemes are in a way short-term or temporary schemes to provide embankments to protect the areas. But the other schemes of which detailed investigations are made are also for the purpose of utilising the water—for example, the Hirakud Dam and Damodar Valley Projects which are multi-purpose schemes—for irrigation and also for power generation.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know whether any scheme has been completed in PEPSU by this time?

Shri Hathi : No. None is yet complete. Five schemes are under execution and they will take some time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know the total estimated expenditure on these schemes in PEPSU?

Shri Hathi : About Rs. 11,50,000/-.

Shri Hem Raj : In view of the fact that most of these catchment areas are lying in the Punjab, will the Punjab Government also be consulted in this matter?

Shri Hathi : Definitely.

Sardar Hukam Singh : May I know why further construction of Tulsi bund on Beas has been discontinued which would check the over-flow of water from Beas, especially when the rainy season is again approaching and there is danger of over-flow again?

Shri Hathi : As I said, these are short-term schemes; that is, for immediate protection. About the scheme which the hon. Member has in mind, I shall enquire from the PEPSU Government; it is not known to the CWPC.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know the number of flood control projects that have been recommended by the Andhra State Government and the estimated cost thereof ? May I also know how many of them have been approved by the Central Government and at what cost?

Shri Hathi : If we go to particulars about each State, it is difficult to reply. But, we had a discussion in this House and the schemes proposed by the Andhra State Government were contained in the statement which was laid on the Table of House.

IMPORT OF BUTTONS

***2535. Shri Shree Narayan Das** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import of buttons in India has been continuously increasing year by year;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to check this import with a view to give an impetus to indigenous production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) There has been an increase in imports since 1953-54, notwithstanding a heavy increase in duty in 1953 to 66⅔% *ad valorem* in the case of buttons other than plastic and in the case of plastic buttons to and alternative duty of twelve annas per gross.

(b) and (c). The quotas were reduced during July-December 1955. The quota of Metal Buttons was further reduced in January-June 1956.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether the Small-scale and Cottage Industries Board has submitted any scheme for the indigenous production of buttons in this country?

Shri Karmarkar : As far as I am aware, some two or three years back there was some suggestion. For the present I would advise the hon. Member to address this question to the production Ministry?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : What are the special difficulties faced to meet the requirements of India by indigenous production? May I know whether any enquiry has been made in this matter?

Shri Karmarkar : We did not have any broad enquiry as such, but we looked into this matter sometime back and found that perhaps imports were a little more. With that enhanced duty we permitted smaller quantity of imports during recent times and we are considering the matter further.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know what part of our requirements is met by indigenous production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : We have no definite statistics of indigenous production because it is being manufactured in a cottage industry scale. Therefore, we are not able to give any precise indication of the total amount of indigenous production in percentage terms as against imports.

I would like to add to what my colleague has said. There was an enquiry by the Tariff Commission into this matter and they found that the duties that we have now imposed for revenue considerations of 66⅔ per cent. would provide adequate protection for indigenous manufacturers Anyway the whole matter is now being reviewed and, maybe, we may be able to give some further protection as well as some kind of assistance by means of which the small-scale industries institute will be able to improve the quality of production.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know whether after the imposition of these new duties there has been any increase in the production of buttons in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : That is precisely what I said. The statistical position is a bit nebulous. We cannot say precisely whether there has been an increase though all indications are to that effect.

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

***२५३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** १३ मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त की गयी समिति ने अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति कहां कहां गयी और उसने किन-किन व्यक्तियों के साक्ष लिये;

(ग) क्या उसकी सिफारिशों का सारांश सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो समिति अब तक कितना काम कर चुकी है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के चन्दा) : (क), (ख) तथा (घ). जी नहीं। समिति देहली में अपना काम २९ मार्च, १९५६ से शुरू किया था। देहली और कलकत्ता में कुछ हफ्ते ठहरने के बाद, यह समिति २६ अप्रैल, १९५६ को भारत छोड़ कर चली गई. और रास्ते में बंगकोक, सेगोन तथा टूरान घूमने के बाद वह अब टोकियो में है। जिन गवाहों से अब तक पूछताछ की गई है, उनके नामों की एक सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट १४, अनुबंध सं० ७५**] समिति को आशा है कि वह जून, १९५६ के आखिर तब अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी।

(ग) इस पर विचार तब किया जायगा जब यह समिति सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस समिति को जापान की सरकार किस प्रकार का सहयोग दे रही है और क्या यह समिति भारत लौटते समय फारमोसा अर्थात् ताईवान में उतर कर वहां भी जांच करने का विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी हां, जापानी सरकार से पूरा सहयोग मिल रहा है, लेकिन समिति के फारमोसा या ताईवान जाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। उससे हमारी सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस जांच समिति की स्थापना के प्रारम्भ से ही बहुत से व्यक्ति और बहुत सी संस्थायें इससे इस लिये असहयोग कर रही हैं कि इसका संगठन उनके मन के माफ़िक नहीं हुआ है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया है और क्या वह दृढ़ता से यह घोषणा करना चाहती है, कि समिति का कार्य जारी रहेगा और ऐसे लोगों की रुकावटों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे तो इन बातों का इल्म नहीं है कि कोई असहयोग कर रहा है। असहयोग करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। अगर किसी साहब को पसन्द न आये कि उसमें कौन रहेगा, या वह खुद उसमें होना चाहें तो यह असहयोग नहीं होता है, यह तो उनकी जाती ख्वाहिश हुई, और इससे काम में कोई हर्ज नहीं होता है, और समिति बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही है।

Shri Kamath : Is it a fact that an Indian association or organisation in Tokyo has asked for the constitution of a new enquiry committee and has expressed its want of confidence in the Chairman of the Committee or in the Committee a whole and, if so, on what grounds have they based their want of confidence ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I am not particularly interested in what an odd Indian in Japan may say. I think they are going completely out of their province in telling the Government of India as to what Committee the Government should appoint.

Shri Kamath : The Deputy Minister said that the Committee, on its way to Tokyo, visited Saigon and Bangkok also. In these capitals of the South-East Asian countries, may I know whether the Committee obtained the co-operation of those States at Governmental level and, if so, in what manner did the Governments of South Viet Nam an Thailand associate themselves with the work of this Committee ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I cannot say exactly in what manner they associated themselves, but we informed our representatives at those places and gave them the names of individuals whom this Committee wanted to meet. On the whole, they succeeded in meeting those individuals and they got the support and the co-operation of the Governments concerned. To what extent and in what manner. I cannot say, but generally speaking, the Governments of those countries were helpful.

Shri Kamath : Is the enquiry committee expected to visit Peking in the near future before it returns to India, in view of the fact that reports have been circulating for sometime past that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was seen in Peking somewhere in 1952 ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The hon. Member asked this question sometime ago and I gave a reply. They are not going to Peking. There is no purpose in their going to Peking in this connection. As for the reports that the hon. Member referred to, they are rather fantastic reports—somebody being published in the pictures like *Monks of Mangolia.*

Shri H. N. Mukherjee : In view of the reports appearing in Calcutta papers, for example, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of yesterday's date—I do not know why the case has not been featured in Delhi's newspapers—regarding allegations of foul play in the circumstances of Netaji Subhas Bose's death, may I know whether Government will ask the Committee to make a comprehensive enquiry as far as possible, into the circumstances, and if necessary extend its terms of reference ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The terms of reference are very wide indeed. They include every kind of enquiry that they wish to make. With regard to the particular reference that the hon. Member makes, I have seen it and I have no doubt that it does come within the knowledge of the committee and they will enquire into it.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Government are contemplating either directly or through the Committee, to get the personal properties of Netaji Subhas Bose, such as wrist-watches which are supposed to be available in Tokyo now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : No, Sir. This Committee has nothing to do with property.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

***2538. Shri Biren Dutt** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent during 1955-56 through Khadi and Village Industries Board in Tripura; and

(b) the concerns that have received the aid ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). The following funds were disbursed to the various institutions in that state : —

(i) Bamutia Multipurpose Co-operative Society Limited.	Rs. 6,500/-
(ii) Pallimangal Senior Basic School, Khayerpur.	Rs. 500/-
(iii) State Khadi and Village Industry Board for holding exhibition.	Rs. 10, 000/-
TOTAL . .	Rs. 17,000/-

Shri Biren Dutt : May I know whether individual organisations and units of village industries in the tribal areas will be given any aid by this Board or only these societies will be given the aid ?

Shri R. G. Dubey : So far as is possible, co-operative societies are preferred, but the Board will also consider the cases of individuals also when they form themselves into associations.

DACOITS TAKING SHELTER IN PAKISTAN

***2542. Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1663 on the 23rd April, 1956 and state:

(a) the nationalities (Indian or Pakistani), to which the dacoits who are now having shelter in Pakistan belong; and

(b) the efforts made to book them ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) The decoits are Indian nationals.

(b) The Rajasthan Police are in constant touch with their West Pakistan counterparts in an effort to obtain their co-operation in arresting these dacoits. So far their efforts have been unsuccessful. Very recently the Government of India have requested the Government of Pakistan to have these dacoits arrested and handed over to the Rajasthan authorities.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether these dacoits are Hindus or Muslims ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I should say that they operate in a very 'secular' manner. The dacoits are Hindus—at least most of them are Hindus—Operating from the Islamic republic of Pakistan and the victims occasionally are Muslims also.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Pakistan Government have told the Rajasthan police or the Rajasthan Government whether any traces are available about the dacoits who are now taking shelter in Pakistan ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : The trouble is this. We have no treaty of extradition between Pakistan and India, and therefore, we cannot demand or request that Government to hand over those people to us. But we, from time to time, at the police officers' level, make requests for mutual help to arrest these anti-social elements. Such requests are made on either side, at the police officers' level.

Shri B. S. Murthy : What is the result of the requests made ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : So far as the return of cattle and goods is concerned, generally it gives some results. As a matter of fact, so far as cattle lifting is concerned, there has been a marked diminution of late, but so far as the kidnapping of persons is concerned, the cases are on the increase.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know what are the causes which have led to a large number of dacoities in northern India during recent years ? They commit theft in northern India and then they go to Pakistan. The fact is that they commit dacoities and escape to Pakistan.

Shri Anil K. Chanda : The territory is such that it is very easy for miscreants to carry on their depredations because it is mostly desert land and the common boundary is over 650 miles. It is very difficult to guard every inch of that territory.

Shri Kasliwal : In view of the growing depredation of these dacoities especially with respect to kidnapping of persons, as the hon. Deputy Minister himself has admitted, may I know whether Government propose to increase the number of Central Police on the border between India and Pakistan so far as Rajasthan is concerned ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : The border areas are generally guarded by the State Police. If the Rajasthan Government want us to give them some additional help in the matter that would certainly be considered.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the number of persons who have committed murders in India and have gone to Pakistan ? Though they are not dacoits in the real sense, they are murderers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I am afraid I do not have the exact information ; but in the case of about twenty such people we have requested the Pakistan Government to help us to get them back.

Shri Kamath : Has this matter of an Extradition Treaty or agreement, between India and Pakistan never been broached at conferences between the two countries at any level so far during the past eight or nine years and if so, if that has not been broached, what are the reasons for that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : We have thus far no legislation on that subject ; this Parliament has not passed any legislation so far as extradition is concerned.

Shri Kamath : Government could have brought a Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : That is true : a Bill is under consideration.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether there is a regular gang of murderers who commit murders on our side and then go to Pakistan, and if so, have Government taken any steps to recover them ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Our information is that they operate in gangs, sometimes many in number, sometimes less.

COFFEE PLANTATION IN ORISSA

***2543. Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have deputed any specialists recently to study and report on the possibility of Coffee Plantation in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted and is under consideration of Government ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I should like to add in my reply to (a) that it is a fact that the Director of Agriculture, Orissa, had deputed an Assistant Botanist for training in coffee cultivation at the Coffee Research Station at Balayahonnur. The officer has now returned.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether Government have calculated the growing internal demand of coffee and if so whether Government are thinking in terms of having more plantations in our country ?

Shri Karmarkar : I am happy to inform the hon. Member that our special officer is going round and trying to find out where coffee can be grown with advantage, not to areas where it could not grow.

DRAFT SECOND PLAN OF ASSAM STATE

***2545. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma** : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sum allotted for Town-Planning by the State Government of Assam in the Draft Outline of State's Second Plan has been reduced to a meagre sum of rupees twenty four lakhs only ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outlay originally proposed by the State Government was agreed to be scaled down due to high priority assigned to other programmes in the State Plan and the limited financial resources available.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : May I know whether the sum of Rs. 24 lakhs would be sufficient for the entire State of Assam in the Second Five Year Plan period ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : The question is not of adequately covering the need in this respect, but of yielding place to programmes of higher priority.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : Is there any possibility of increasing the amount under this head in proportion to the needs of the State ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : One cannot say about the future, but so far we do not contemplate any increase in this respect.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : I want to know whether Government intend to increase the amount during this Second Plan period ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : I have already submitted that no such increase is contemplated at the present moment.

Ex-DIRECTOR GENERAL, A.I.R.

***2546. Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Lakshmanan, former Director General of All India Radio was removed from service ;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether he has since been re-appointed; and

(d) if so when and where ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As a result of an enquiry, some charges pertaining to administrative and financial irregularities were proved against him. On the recommendation of the U.P.S.C., he was removed from his post. This removal, however, did not operate as a bar to re-employment.

(c) Yes.

(d) On 7th March, 1956, in the Hindustan Steel Private Limited, Calcutta.

Shri Kamath : Was this officer reappointed in his new post in the Hindustan Steel by order of the Minister or Government, or after an examination of his case by a special board ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The officer was appointed by the Managing Director of the Hindusthan Steel, Private Limited and an appointment of this nature comes up to the Minister for confirmation. The Minister concerned referred the matter to the Home Ministry and to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, though in the matter of company like the Hindustan Steel Private Limited no such action was necessary. So, the appointment was ratified at the highest level possible.

Shri Kamath : On what terms and conditions, if any has this officer been reappointed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The terms and conditions are ; he has been appointed on the scale of Rs. 1,300-60-1,600-100-1,800 and his salary has been fixed at Rs. 1,480. His appointment is, in the first instance, for one year.

Shri Kamath : In view of the fact that this officer was removed on the Minister's own showing, on charges of grave financial irregularities and similar matters, and has now been re-appointed to a fairly high post in the country's services, do the Minister and the Government realise that such appointments of officers who have been recently removed from service on grave charges tend to demoralise the services and to undermine their tone and efficiency ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : So far as his removal is concerned, the Fundamental Rules, Section I, page 21, item 6 of rule 49 says : "Removal from civil service does not disqualify from future employment." Therefore, the question of the officer being employed is not barred. The officer appealed to the President against his removal and the President had suggested in dealing with the appeal that while the officer may not be reappointed to his old post, or in the department in which he was immediately employed, other suitable opportunities of his employment might be explored, and as I have said, this matter has been confirmed at the highest possible level and I am perfectly sure that those people in authority who have approved of this appointment had all the facts that my hon. friend has in mind before them before they gave their approval.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the exact nature of the responsibilities entrusted to him and whether Government are satisfied that he is qualified technically and has got enough business-sense to be employed in Hindustan Steel.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The expectations are that he should be tried and he will be tried for a year.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : Could we take it from the Minister that, whatever the findings against the officer earlier, he has been exonerated and he will not be in any further jeopardy as far as his terms and conditions of service are concerned ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I have merely to quote the rule once again. The rule says that a person who has been removed can be re-employed because removal is not a bar against re-employment. So far as his future conduct is concerned, it has to be judged by the people who are in authority.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether while selecting a person for this post, the Managing Director after obtaining the ratification of the Board of Directors sends it for approval to the Minister or it is sent direct from the Managing Director to the Minister ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : There are certain cases in which he has to obtain the ratification of the Board, and in certain cases, he has the powers delegated to him. Anyway Government have got the final voice in a matter like this, and Government have approved of the appointment. Therefore, any procedural irregularities that might have according to this honourable Member arisen are all condoned.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether any losses had accrued during his regime as Director-General due to him, and if so, whether such losses have been recovered by any means ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : That is a question that must be addressed to the proper quarters.

EAVACUEE PROPERTY KATRAS IN DELHI

***2547. Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Evacuee Property *Katras* in Delhi are to be taken over by the Government of India for clearance of slums ;

(b) if so, the approximate area of those *Katras* which will be acquired by Government ; and

(c) the approximate value of all such *Katras*?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The approximate area of 70 of these *Katras* is 86,000 sq. yds. The area of the remaining about 180 *Katras* and individual properties is not readily ascertainable. The value of all these properties is not yet known and will be fixed in due course.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether Government will pay the value of the *Katras* to the Rehabilitation Ministry, so that the compensation pool may not be adversely affected ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not think there is any question of the compensation pool being adversely affected at the present movement. The value has not been assessed as yet.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The compensation to be paid for them will be exactly the same as would be paid to other slum-owners.

TEA PRICES

***2548. Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted so far and proposed for the future for stabilising the prices of tea ; and

(b) the result so far achieved in this regard ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The price at which tea can be sold depends on a number of factors *e.g.*, actual or anticipated relationship between supply and demand, stocks lying in the producing countries and consuming countries, conditions of money market in the purchasing countries. The ability of one country to bring about a stabilisation of tea prices in the foreign markets is limited.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether Government are aware that the Ceylon Government have reduced the duty on their export of tea, and if that is the case, how far it is going to affect Indian prices in the London market, and whether in view of the reduction of the export duty, by Ceylon there is going to be any, adverse effect on our tea in the London market ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : The question of export duty which is levied by the other competing country is a matter that is being watched. If the reduction of export duty by another country is going to adversely affect us, in so far as our export trade is concerned, the hon. Member might depend upon this Government to reduce the duty levied by us likewise.

Shri Kasliwal : It appears that this year, the production of tea has been very large, whereas the export has been falling. May I know what steps have been or are being taken by the Tea Export Promotion Council for purposes of promoting export of our tea?

Shri Karmarkar : Some of the steps taken by us recently to keep up our exports are as follows :—

(i) A flexible system of export duty adjustable to the price at which teas were being sold in the biggest international market, namely UK, (ii) the lifting of ceiling for direct export of unsold teas to UK, (iii) regulated expansion of production by permitting increase in acreage of gardens that were interested in expanding, (iv) assistance in the manufacture of tea, in the procurement of machinery etc., and (v) efforts to increase consumption in India and abroad, and in the latter case, in association with the local producing countries. These are some of the measures.

व्यापार-विवादों का निबटारा

***२५४९. श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९२७ के जेनेवा सम्मेलन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के झगड़ों को निबटाने के लिये जिस कार्यप्रणाली का सुझाव दिया गया था, उसकी मुख्यं-मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं;

(ख) भारतीय और विदेशी व्यापारियों के बीच खड़े होने वाले झगड़े इस समय कैसे निबटाये जाते है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई नया उपाय खोज रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी स्थूल रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या उस नई प्रणाली को उस पर सभा की राय जानने के लिये, सभा के सामने रखा जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) १९२७ के जेनेवा सम्मेलन के निर्णयों को भारत में १९३७ के पंच निर्णय (संनिर्णय एवं सम्मेलन) अधिनियम के द्वारा लागू किया गया है। इन निर्णयों में वास्तव में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के झगड़ों को निबटाने के लिए कोई कार्यप्रणाली निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है वरन् यह तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के झगड़ों में दिये. गये पंचनिर्णयों को लागू करने का नियमन मात्र करता है।

(ख) भारतीय और विदेशी व्यापारियों के बीच होने वाले झगड़ों का निबटारा इस समय अदालत या पंच निर्णय, या भारतीय और विदेशी सरकारी अधिकारियों की मध्यस्थता द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा बनायी गयी विभिन्न निर्यात सम्वर्द्धन परिषदें, भी इन झगड़ों के निबटारों में सहायता करती हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। लेकिन सरकार व्यापारियों से यह अनुरोध कर रही है कि वे विदेशी व्यापारियों से संविदा करते समय उनमें पंच फैसला सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त धाराएं रखा करें जिससे व्यापारिक झगड़े शीघ्र निबटाने में सुविधा हुआ करे।

(घ) तथा (ङ). ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या १९५५-५६ में इस प्रकार के कोई झगड़े पैदा हुए थे और अगर हुए थे, तो उनकी कीमत क्या थी ?

श्री करमरकर : मेरे पास इस समय यह तफसील नहीं है।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : सरकार इस बारे में किस तरह से पता लगाती है कि कार्यवाही ठीक चल रही है या नहीं ?

श्री करमरकर : जहां तक हो सकता है, कार्यवाही ठीक ही चल रही है । हमारे डायरेक्टर-जेनरल कार्मशियल इन्टेलिजेंस इस बारे में काफी कोशिश करते हैं । इन झगड़ों को निबटाने के बारे में दिक्कत यह है कि उनके पास एन्फोर्समेंट की कोई पावर्ज नहीं है । युनाइटेड नेशन्ज की मार्फत कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि इस प्रकार के झगड़ों का निबटारा ठीक तरह से हो जाय ।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि विदेशी और भारतीय व्यापारियों में जो झगड़ा होता है, तो अधिकारी मिल कर उसको तय करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन अधिकारियों की बैठक कहां होती है—भारत में या विदेश में ?

श्री करमरकर : हमारे डायरेक्टर-जेनरल, कमर्शियल इन्टेलिजेंस कलकत्ता में बैठते हैं । वहां प्रयत्न किया जाता है और विदेशों में हमारे प्रतिनिधि भी इस विषय में प्रयत्न करते हैं । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि वे अधिकारी जो समाधान निकालते हैं, उसको अमल में लाने की पावर्ज उनके पास नहीं हैं ।

लोहा और इस्पात का आयात

*२५५०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहा और इस्पात के आयात के लिये जापान के साथ कुछ बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जापानी शिष्टमंडल भारत आने वाला है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री एम० एम० शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या जापान से कुछ आयरन एंड स्टील यहां इम्पोर्ट होगा ?

श्री एम० एम० शाह : बात यह है कि दोनों गवर्नमेंटों की बातचीत नहीं चल रही है । भारत की एक प्राईवेट फर्म एक जापानी फर्म के साथ बातचीत कर रही है । आशा है कि उससे एक लाख टन स्टील मिल जायगा ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could the Minister tell us whether he hopes to be able to get the necessary transport facilities to handle the requisite iron that we are importing to the proper destination ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : We hope to be able to get the requisite transport facilities, though we realise that it is going to be a little difficult.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know what our present import of steel from Japan is, and what our present export of iron ore to Japan is ?

Shri M. M. Shah : The import is about 50,000 tons. As for the quantity of ore exported, I would require notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know the name of the private firm, and the facilities requested for from Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : No facilities at all. Anybody can import, provided it is not subsidised.

Shri B. S. Murthy : What is the name of that private firm ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Names are not usually given.

D.V.C. ESTIMATES

*2553. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any further rise in the estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) if so, the latest total of the estimates ; and

(c) the causes of the recent increase in estimates ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 76.].

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: From the statement, I find that one of the main reasons for increase in the estimates of the DVC to Rs. 102·79 crores is the increase in the cost of rehabilitation. May I know what percentage of the people who have been evacuated from the DVC area have so far been rehabilitated, and at what cost ?

Shri Hathi: The people affected in the Maithon area are being rehabilitated. As for the Panchet, the question of submergence has not yet arisen. But the Bihar Government have taken up the question of rehabilitating the people who will be displaced from the Maithon area. I cannot exactly tell the House the details of the number of persons who have been shifted and so on.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what amount the estimate has increased on this account ?

Shri Hathi: That is not much. The real increase in estimate has been due to the first item, that is, the extension of the DVC transmission line to Calcutta. That accounts for Rs. 6·70 crores, and that is the main item. On rehabilitation, it is not much. It might be only about Rs. 1 crore or so.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if it is a fact that the main dam is nearing completion and the canals and transmission lines will take two to three years to be completed? If so, what are the reasons for this bad planning?

Shri Hathi: This question has been raised very often. So far as Maithon is concerned, the Durgapur Barrage is already ready. The water which will be stored at Maithon will go to Panchet and then to the Durgapur Barrage. The canals there are ready and we shall be able to irrigate about a lakh of acres.

Shri Jangde: Why is it that in most of the irrigation projects the estimates have soared very high from the original estimates, though the price index has come to normal, and the irrigated area also remains the same ?

Shri Hathi: The reasons are the expansion of the project itself, the scope of the project and of the benefit. In this case, for example, originally we had thought of 150 miles of transmission line. It now goes to 470 miles. Secondly, in Bokaro we thought of 150,000 kw. Now it is about 200,000 kw. Similarly, in the area to be irrigated, there is an increase of about 40 per cent. The scope of the project has increased and the cost has also increased. But in some cases, it is also because of the increased value of land and other details which were not available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that the power project portion of the Konar project has been given up ? If so, has the cost of that been subtracted from the overall estimates?

Shri Hathi: That has not yet been given up. But we have not finally decided. It is included in these estimates, of course.

IRON AND STEEL QUOTAS

***2556. Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supplies of Iron and Steel against quota certificates are made to the registered dealers after years together of the issue of quota certificates; and

(b) whether quota supplies for small scale Industries are also made after nine months ?

The Minister of Industrial Development (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

श्री मुल्ला अबदुलाभाई : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन) का प्लानिंग कोटा इश्यू (जारी) करने से पहले होता है या बाद में?

श्री एम० एम० शाह: पहले तो डिमांड (मांग) आती है और फिर सप्लाई (पूर्ति) की पोजिशन (स्थिति) देखकर एन्युअल (वार्षिक) कोटा दिया जाता है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether in view of control on prices of iron and steel, a quota is given to the registered dealers ? If so, what is the policy of the Government towards new dealers who apply for quota, because we have heard that new dealers are finding a lot of difficulties in getting registration ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as the appointment of registered dealers is concerned, it is done on the recommendations of the State Governments. Now, because we have a larger amount of supply available, or would be available, if the State Governments feel that they should have a larger number of registered dealers and recommend names, the Iron and Steel Controller would be willing to appoint such people as are recommended by the State Governments.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that during the last year in respect of the control of steel distribution, there was black-marketing, will Government consider the appointment of new dealers in place of old dealers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not see how this is a matter of cause and effect. It is a matter entirely within the purview of the State Governments. The question of dealing with black-marketing is the responsibility of the State Governments. The position remains more or less as I stated before.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether each State has been allotted any quota of stockholders ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are not giving quota to individual stockholders. We give a quota for each State. Within a State, if the State feel that they should have more stockholders, they can appoint them.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FACTORY, BHOPAL

***2557. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether the lay-out for the building for the proposed Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory at Bhopal has been prepared ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): Not yet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what time we could expect the lay-out to be completed ?

Shri R. G. Dubey : In terms of article 3 of the agreement with the consultants, it has been decided that they should supply the necessary information by 12th November 1956. After those data are received, necessary steps will be taken to finalise the lay-out.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the agreement referred to by the Parliamentary Secretary also contains provisions as to when the construction will start and by what period the factory will go into full production ?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I think that information is available in the Library. I could not give details now. Immediately after the detailed project report is received, within a year, that is from 17th November 1955, necessary action in the matter of lay-out will be taken. Meanwhile, the consultants have visited the site and given indications about the requirements. Preliminary action is in progress.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Simultaneously with the lay-out programme, have any estimates been finalised for this ?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I do not think so.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is in the air still?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minisster of Production during his recent visit to Bhopal had stated that the plant would go into production in 1960. May I know on what basis he said so, when this is still in the stage of consultation ?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I think these matters are provided for in the agreement. I am sorry if the hon. Minister were here, he would have given better information about what he said.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस फैक्टरी को भोपाल में स्थापित करने से पहले देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर विचार किया गया था, और भोपाल में कौन से विशेष गुण थे जिनकी वजह से भोपाल को चुना गया ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : यह तो अलग सवाल है। अलग अलग राज्यों में एक्सपर्टस् (विशेषज्ञों) को भेजा गया था। और उन्होंने देखा था और काफी सोच विचार के बाद सभी दृष्टियों से भोपाल को इस चीज के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this is going to be a package deal, may we know whether Government are considering the necessity for finalising the estimates without which the prices will fluctuate to such an extent that the factory may not be constructed at all ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): It is not a package deal. The factory is being set up by the Government and all the expenditure will be borne by the Government. The technical consultants' function is only to advise the Government. They will act as advisers in regard to the setting up of the factory and the equipment to be obtained, but the control and ownership will be entirely in the hands of the Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was different.

Shri Natarajan: What is the production capacity of this factory, and what proportion does it bear to the present demand ?

Shri Satish Chandra: A copy of the agreement with the technical consultants is available in the Library in which some details are given.

DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS OF ORISSA STATE

*2558. **Shri K. C. Jena**: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to check the persistent droughts in successive years in the State of Orissa particularly in coastal districts;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa have requested the Centre for more aid for making irrigation facilities available to the poor farmers of the drought-affected districts of the State; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Medium and minor irrigation projects are proposed to be taken up by the State in addition to Hirakud Project, to counteract the effect of droughts. Salandi Irrigation Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 445 lakhs will benefit the area where agricultural economy is particularly poor. These projects are likely to benefit about 4·71 lakh acres.

(b) No, Sir,.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री के० सी० जेना : मैं क्या ज्ञान सकता हूं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में वैतरणी नदी पर डैम बनने वाला है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मैं इस खास बांध के बारे में अभी कोई सूचना नहीं दे सकता।

श्री के० सी० जेना : अनावृष्टि के कारण बहुत से लोग बेकार हो गये हैं और किसी काम के लायक नहीं हैं। क्या उनको कोई धंधा देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्वतन्त्र रूप से या राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से, सोच रही है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इस समस्या के बारे में राज्य सरकार जिन स्कीमों को चालू करना चाहती है अगर उनकी सूचना हम लोगों को दे तो हम लोग उस पर गौर करेंगे :

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether in view of the drought conditions and scarcity conditions in those areas, in addition to the normal grants and loans as are made available in the case of other projects, Government would make a special contribution towards the development of irrigation projects ?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not get the full import of the question.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether any special contribution will be given so far as the irrigation projects in these areas are concerned in addition to the normal grants and loans which are provided by the State Government in the case of other projects?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Recently, the Government asked under the G. M. F. programmes for 1956-57 a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for executing minor irrigation projects. The loan of this amount has already been sanctioned.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

***2560. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no special panel in addition to the Technical Sub-Committee on Social Welfare Problems has been constituted for advising the Planning Commission for planning for the administration of scheduled areas and welfare of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a copy of the suggestions or report made by the Technical Sub-Committee relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Committee does not include any tribal representatives?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No special panel has been constituted for advising the Planning Commission on the administration of scheduled areas and welfare of scheduled tribes. It may be stated that the Technical Sub-Committee on Social Welfare problems of the Research Programmes Committee does not, and is not intended to, advise the Planning Commission on the administration of scheduled areas and welfare of scheduled tribes. The function of this Sub-Committee is only to scrutinise schemes of research on social welfare problems submitted by Universities and research institutions and recommend them to the Research Programmes Committee. The Sub-Committee consists of economists and social scientists with research experience.

(b) and (c). The composition and functions of the Committee have been explained in (a) above. These questions dot not, therefore, arise.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know whether it is a fact that for want of a separate special panel for advising the Planning Commission on the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, proper co-ordination of welfare measures by the different Ministries has not been effected and that it has resulted adversely on the tribal welfare works?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We do not feel like that. In fact, a conference in this connection was held and in that conference, measures for proper co-ordination were considered.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know whether it is a fact that in the First Five Year Plan, the Scheduled Tribes areas have not received sufficient attention as ought to have been done under the provisions of the Constitution?

Shri S. N. Mishra: What is the import of the question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether in the First Five Year Plan the Scheduled Tribes areas have not received as much attention as ought to have been as laid down in the Plan. It is a general question that he has put, and the hon. Minister may say that he has not received any complaints.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why this Technical Sub-Committee does not contain any member belonging to the Scheduled Tribes or who for many years has been working for Scheduled Tribes' welfare, in order to give advise as to the experience and the need of the different tribal welfare works?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As I have submitted, this Technical Sub-Committee deals with research programmes. So, the work of this Sub-Committee is entirely of a technical nature, and if there are technical experts amongst the Tribes, which the hon. Member has just now mentioned, they could have been taken on this Sub-Committee. It is not because they belong to the Tribles that they have not been taken; it is only because a person possesses expert knowledge that he is taken on a Committee like this.

CHHAD BET

***2561. Shri Dabhi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any truth in the news that an officer of the Public Works Department of the Kutch Government has gone away to Pakistan, taking with him the maps etc., relating to Chhad Bet;

(b) if so, the name and designation of the officer ; and

(c) how the officer came in possession of the documents ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) to (c). The facts are as follows. A certain Ahmed Fazalbhoy Sheth, son of a former Customs official of the Kutch State, went away to Karachi in 1948 in order to prosecute his studies as he was financially dependent on an elder sister resident in Karachi. After completing his studies, he returned to Kutch on a Pakistan passport with the intention of re-settling in India permanently. The Government of India eventually decided to allow him to remain in India on a longterm visa and he was appointed to a temporary post of Supervisor in the Kutch P.W.D. In April 1956 he applied for casual leave on domestic grounds and then submitted his resignation stating that he had better prospects elsewhere. As it was found that he had gone away to Pakistan, he was discharged from service.

The Kutch State authorities have throughly investigated the rumours that he had taken away maps and documents regarding Chhad Bet and have found them completely without foundation. No documents on Chhad Bet or any other subject have been found missing.

Shri Dabhi : May I know whether the Pakistan Government still maintains their claim to Chhad Bet and whether any correspondence is going on in that connection ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : It has nothing to do with this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Did the Government find out before giving appointment to this officer whether he had his education in Pakistan at the cost of the Pakistan Government ? If he was educated by the Pakistan Government, what made the Government of India to give him a job in India ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : He was not educated at the cost of the Pakistan Government. He had migrated to Pakistan for studies because he was being maintained by his sister who was living in Pakistan.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Was she a Government servant's wife in Pakistan ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Quite likely, but I do not know whether she was the wife of a Government servant in Pakistan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Is it a fact that all his relatives were in Pakistan ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : As far my information goes, his mother is in India even now.

D.V.C.

***2562. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the provision of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act any development schemes have been taken up by the Corporation in the Valley areas ;

(b) if so, the number of surplus staff absorbed there ; and

(c) if not, when and what schemes are going to be taken up ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Developmental activities were taken up by the Corporation from its very inception and the necessary staff are almost all in position. There is, therefore, very little scope for the employment of surplus personnel on these schemes. So far, the Corporation could provide for 2 surplus hands only. 16 more are likely to be employed during the course of the next 3 months.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that recently new men have been taken on in these development projects whereas out of the 900 men retrenched from Maithon project, which is being almost completed, only 200 have so far been absorbed?

Shri Hathi: It is true that about 859 workcharged employees in Maithon have been rendered surplus, but I have no information that other people have been taken on to the exclusion of these people.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister gave one month's time to these people? Have any applications come to the Ministry to the effect that new men have been taken on and that no assessment of the permanent jobs has been done as yet by the D.V.C. and that the people are at a loss about their future appointment?

Shri Hathi: About a month ago, the staff association of the D.V.C. met the Minister of Irrigation and Power and I was also present then. We instructed the Corporation to have a permanent assessment done, and till then not to take further action so far as the development was concerned. We not yet got a complete report of the re-assessment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In Tilaya there was an idea that certain small industries will be developed. Already a small nucleus lock factory has been started. May I know whether the schemes have been finalised or have been completely abandoned? May I also know how many can be employed there?

Shri Hathi: Certain schemes, as for example, development of fisheries, lock-making and other small industries in Tilaya have been taken up, but the question of absorbing these persons is difficult. These schemes were already going on before these people were rendered surplus, but 16 to 18 persons might be absorbed. It is not going to be a big thing.

Shri Barman: Question No. 2537 deals with a matter of public interest. Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to answer it?

Mr. Speaker: Even if the question Hour is over, the other hours are official hours. If the hon. Prime Minister is willing to answer, he may do so. If any Minister is willing to answer or explain particular matters, he takes his own time.

ACCESSION OF CHITRAL TO PAKISTAN

***2537. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recognised the accession of Chitral to Pakistan;

(b) whether Hunza has also acceded to Pakistan; and

(c) what is the relationship of the principalities of Nagpur and Punial with Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Even since 1876 the Maharaja of Kashmir exercised suzerainty over Chitral. Various internal changes took place subsequently, but the suzerainty of Kashmir continued, and I would add, continues.

The Government of India are not aware of any formal accession of Chitral to Pakistan. In the Establishment of West Pakistan Act of 1955, it is stated that "the tribal areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North

West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat.........shall be incorporated into the province of West Pakistan". There is no question of the Government of India having recognised this change of status of Chitral I would add that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir offered by the Former Maharajah and accepted by the Government of India was in respect of and included the entire territories then within the suzerainty of the Maharajah. This position remains unchanged.

(b) and (c). The principalities of Hunza, Nagar and Punial have always been and are part of the Jammu and Kashmir State. They are at present in the occupation of Pakistan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

***2528. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Flood Control Boards have submitted Reports on Flood Control Works for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any co-ordination between the Central and the State Boards; and

(c) if so, the nature of the work done so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No reports have been received for new works to be undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan, but tentative lists of schemes are being received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Matters relating to approval of schemes for purposes of central loan assistance, allotments of funds and progress of works and all questions requiring co-ordination between the Centre and the States are discussed at the meetings of the Central Flood Control Board which are held from time to time.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN OF TRAVANCORE COCHIN

***2530. Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin State Government had in its scheme of the Second Five Year Plan included Rs. 220 lakhs for the solution of the educated un-employment in the State under 'Special Schemes' category; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been accepted by the National Development Council?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. But the Travancore-Cochin State Government submitted their scheme for the solution of educated unemployed to the Study Group on Educated Unemployed set up by the Planning Commission later. This is under the consideration of the Group at present.

(b) The National Development Council determines only the overall size of the State and Central plans. As such the question of the acceptance or otherwise of the scheme referred to by the Council does not arise.

EASTABLISHMENT OF HOTEL IN NEW DELHI

***2531. { Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign catering enterprise proposes to establish a hotel in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have permitted its setting up; and

(c) whether it is not against our basic industrial policy to allow a huge foreign concern with an international pool to compete with Indian catering establishments?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

PROJECT STAFF AND C.W.P.C.

***2533. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for interchangability of staff between the Projects and Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it is done?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir; as there is no common service for Irrigation and Power engineers.

(b) Does not arise.

Gur

***2534. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1014 on the 20th December, 1955 and state the progress made so far with regard to the fixation of minimum standard quality of *gur* for each region and for each *mandi* for better marketing and grading?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): The survey of *gur mandis* by the Board all over India is expected to be a lengthy process. The Board, therefore, propose to take up this at a later date. They have for the present decided to follow the *Gur* Grading Rules which were framed by Government after a marketing survey of *gur* and sugar.

BERYL

***2539. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a factory to manufacture Beryllium; and

(b) if so, how the matter stands?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of India are exploring the possibilities of setting up a plant for preliminary processing of beryl ore, but the matter is in the initial stage of correspondence and no proposal has yet emerged.

PRINTING MACHINERY

***2540. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with overseas firms and organizations for having printing machinery in India;

(b) the production of smaller types of printing machinery in India at the end of 1955; and

(c) whether any survey was undertaken by the Government of India to have an accurate assessment of demands of the types of printing machinery which can be economically produced in the country?

The Minister of Industrial Development (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) It is not clear if the Honourable Member refers to manufacture of printing machinery in the country or to availability of supplies from abroad. If he desires to know about manufacture in the country Government are now exploring the possibilities.

(b) About 39 Platen and flat bed types of printing presses were produced in 1955.

(c) Yes, Sir. A survey is in progress.

EVACUEE PROPERTY HOUSES

***2541. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal for setting up of a committee to examine the case of poor class displaced persons occupying evacuee property houses;

(b) if so, what will be the scope of the terms of reference; and

(c) whether it will also award rent remission in deserving cases?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

QUARTERS FOR M.P.s

***2544. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost charged for additional service to M.P.s' quarters in North or South Avenue, every year and the total amount so realised;

(b) the running cost actually incurred for additional service; and

(c) whether this includes repair charges to the quarters also?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 77.]

(c) No, Sir..

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

***2551. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. A. J. Romer, a Director of the Associated Commercial Vehicles of United Kingdom has been invited by Government to advise them with regard to the development of the Automobile Industry of India;

(b) the date of his arrival and the names of the places and factories visited by him; and

(c) whether he has given his advice and opinion?

The Minister of Industrial Development (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He arrived on the 19th April, 1956. Details of the visits made by him are not yet available. It is understood that he will visit the principal manufacturing centres of automobiles in the country.

(c) No, Sir; not yet.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

***2552. Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Travancore-Cochin State for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allocated out of the above for the first three months of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether wider powers will be given to local self Government bodies such as Panchayats, Municipalities etc., for enlisting the co-operation of the people for implementing the Plan in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 7195·31 lakhs.

(b) Allocations under the Plan are not made on a quarterly basis.

(c) This is a matter for the State Government. Planning Commission's recommendations are contained in Chapter VII of the Second Five Year Plan.

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

***2555. Shri Niranjan Jena:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that labour and the floating population at Rourkela have no accommodation for shelter; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) So far as Hindustan Steel Private Limited are concerned, there are two classes of employees in Rourkela, namely, *regular* and *work-charged*. Accommodation for the regular employees is provided by the Company. Most of the work-charged employees come from the surrounding villages, where they already have since found accommodation. Hindustan Steel Private Limited are not responsible for providing accomodation for the labourers engaged by the Contractors.

(b) Does not arise.

DYEING AND TANNING MATERIAL

***2563. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state when India is likely to become self-sufficient in respect of Dyeing and Tanning substances?

The Minister of Industrial Development (Shri M. M. Shah): By the end of the Third Five Plan period Government hope to be able to manufacture considerable quantities of various types of dyestuffs required by the leather industry. As regards tanning substances, the main items of which are Wattle Bark and its extract, efforts are being made to plant wattle trees in certain parts of the country and it is anticipated that the country may become nearly self-sufficient in regard to Wattle Bark by 1974.

टेलीविजन

***२५६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री २६ फरवरी १६५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में टेलीविजन का एक यंत्र लगाने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रयोग के तौर पर एक टेलिविजन केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस सिलसिले में बम्बई में उस केन्द्र को रखने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है।

IMMIGRATION INTO KENYA

*2565. { **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Shri Bansal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians in Kenya have sent representation to the Government of India complaining against the racial discrimination and recent policy to stop immigration into Kenya; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their representation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No such representation has been received from Indians residing in Kenya, but some of them have approached the Indian Commission at Nairobi on the subject. A few Commercial Organisations in India have, however, sent their representations.

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

HEALTH MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

***2566. Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Mnister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Minister has planned to go abroad during this summer; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. The Health Minister is going to Geneva and the United States. In Geneva, she will attend meetings of the International Red Cross. She has been invited to go to America by the Ford Foundation and by some universities. She proposes to visit a number of institutions there during her stay.

BROADCASTS IN TELUGU

***2567. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(b) whether he has received any representations from Andhras living in Mauritius asking for Telugu broadcasts from All India Radio in the foreign broadcasts; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of starting a separate foreign broadcasting service in any regional language is mainly an economic one. Such services being very costly, it has been decided for the time being to limit them to languages having a sufficiently large number of listeners abroad.

LAND REFORMS

***2568. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in receipt of progress reports of land reforms in the different States from time to time;

(b) if so, the stage at which the land reforms of each State stand; and

(c) whether any directions are issued by the Centre if any land reform policy of any State is found in conflict with the larger interest of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The progress of land reforms in various States has been reviewed in progress reports published by the Planning Commission from time to time. The position in each State is summarised in the statement placed on the Table of the House on the basis of the information available. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 78].

(c) Sometimes suggestions are made by the Central Committee for Land Reforms regarding legislative proposals of State Governments.

BELL-METAL INDUSTRY

***2569. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Bell-Metal Industry in Assam was submitted by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, in 1953-54.

(b) A grant of Rs. 28,500 and a loan of Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned to the State Government in the same year.

NEIVELI PILOT PROJECT

***2570. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the present position of the Neiveli Pilot Project?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): The investigations at Neiveli have now reached an advanced stage. With 20 pumps at work giving a total discharge of 19,000 gallons per minute, the water level went down to 218 feet below ground level. It is expected that a total discharge of 27,000 to 28,000 gallons per minute would be able to achieve the desired drawn down of 260 feet below ground level. Action is being taken to augment the grid by the addition of 9 more pumps.

Bulk samples of lignite have been sent to Germany and the Fuel Research Institute for Chemical analysis and to test carbonizing and briquetting qualities. Meanwhile, initial planning for mining of lignite, generation of power and production of fertilizer has been taken in hand.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका क राष्ट्रपति को निमंत्रण

***२५७१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री ४ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति को भारत आने का जो निमंत्रण दिया गया था, क्या वह स्वीकार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह भारत कब आयेंगे ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्दा): (क) तथा (ख). जुलाई, १९५५ में प्रधान मंत्री ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरीका के राष्ट्रपति को भारत आने का निमंत्रण भेजा था। अपने उत्तर में राष्ट्रपति ने लिखा है कि जिम्मेवारियां अधिक होने की वजह से उनके लिये अमेरीका छोड़ कर आना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। उस पर प्रधान मंत्री ने यह आशा जाहीर की कि राष्ट्रपति पर काम का भारी बोझ होने के बावजूद, उनके

लिये भविष्य में भारत आना मुमकिन हो सकेगा। बदकिस्मती से, इसके फौरन बाद ही राष्ट्रपति बीमार पड़ गये। आशा है कि वह किसी समय बाद में भारत आ सकेंगे।

ELECTIONS IN VIET NAM

*2572. **Shri J. N. Parekh:**
Shri Kamath:
Dr. Rama Rao:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the two co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1954 (on Indo-China) or from the British or U.S.S.R. Government regarding the continuance of the International Commission in Viet Nam;

(c) if so, the main content of the communication; and

(c) the latest position with regard to elections in Viet Nam and the future of the International Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the co-Chairmen's messages are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 79].

(c) The co-Chairmen have asked the authorities in North and South Viet Nam to inform them as soon as possible of the time required for the opening of consultations on the organisation of nation-wide elections in Viet Nam and the time required for the holding of nation-wide elections as means of achieving the unification of Viet Nam. The Commission is considering the developments arising from the co-Chairmen's messages and continuing its activities.

DELHI STATE REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

2392. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi State Government propose to hand over the Rural Section of its Rehabilitation Departments to the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have accepted this proposal; and

(c) the reason for this change over?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). With the *en-block* acquisition of undisputed rural evacuee properties under Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, in January 1955, the Additional Custodian of the Delhi State was left with a few disputed evacuee properties only under his charge and these also are due to be acquired on conclusion of the judicial proceedings. In order that there may be uniform policy with regard to the management and administration of all evacuee properties, whether acquired or not, it was considered desirable to bring unacquired properties also under the Regional Settlement Commissioner Delhi, who is an officer of the Central Government. The decision regarding this change over was arrived at in consultation with the Delhi State Government and became effective from the 1st February, 1956.

GRANTS TO P.E.P.S.U.

2393. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of PEPSU during First Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount actually used by the State during the above period;

(c) the total amount estimated by the State of PEPSU in the Second Five Year Plan which they have submitted to the Planning Commission; and

(d) the total estimated amount proposed to be granted to the State for Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 1130·5 lakhs.

	Rs. in lakhs
(State Plan	948·8
Scarcity Area Programme	38·7
Rural Electrification	109·0
Urban & Rural Water Supply	34·0)

(b) Progress of expenditure is as follows:

In	*Rs. in Lakhs*
1951-52 (Actuals)	62·6
1952-53 (Actuals)	93·0
1953-54 (Actuals)	151·3
1954-55 (Actuals)	241·8
1955-56 (Revised)	278·6
	1027·3

(c) Rs. 41.8 crores.

(d) Rs. 36.33 crores.

SHORTFALLS UNDER FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

2394. { **Shri N. Rachiah:**
Shri Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the answer given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1940 on the 4th May, 1956 and state when the promised statement for all those States where there have been shortfalls will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The promised statement is contained in the Progress Report for 1954-55 which will be laid on the Table of the House by the 28th May, 1956.

NITRO-CHALK FERTILIZER PLANTS IN ASSAM STATE

2395. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have submitted a scheme for setting up of Nitro-Chalk Fertiliser Plants in the State in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No definite scheme has been received, though a general reference to such a possibility was made in Assam's draft Second Five Year Plan.

(b) No action is proposed to be taken as other more suitable sites have been selected for such plants.

SCARCITY AREAS

2396. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the total amount spent so far on the programme for effecting permanent improvements in scarcity areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The total amount of Central loan sanctioned to the State Governments up to 1955-56 for the Programme of Permanent Improvements in Scarcity Areas is Rs. 27,64,24,800. No loan has so far been sanctioned for the year 1956-57.

C.W.P.C.

2397. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission lends experienced staff for work on projects undertaken in the States; and

(b) if so, the projects where C.W.P.C. people are working?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Central Water & Power Commission try to meet the requirements of the States in the matter to the greatest extent possible.

(b) (i) Hirakud Dam Project.

(ii) Bhakra-Nangal Project, Punjab.

(iii) Kakrapar Projects, Bombay.

(iv) Irrigation Department, Himachal Pradesh.

(v) P. W. D., Manipur.

(vi) Irrigation Department, Vindhya Pradesh.

(vii) Flood Control Department, Assam.

(viii) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Vishakapatnam.

(ix) Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela (Orissa).

(xi) Saurashtra Electricity Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT

2398. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the progress made under all the schemes for eradication of unemployment suggested by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Madhya Pradesh Government, in their scheme communicated to the Planning Commission on 22-12-53, had a programme costing Rs. 9·3 crores for roads, minor irrigation, medical and public health, industries and power for relieving unemployment. The Commission approved a reduced provision for power and primary education. Till 31-3-55 for which latest information is available 1,241 non-marticulate and 426 matriculate teachers had been appointed against the targets of 1,500 and 500 respectively. The scheme for supplying electric power to 37 towns is still under execution and the number of administrative, technical and skilled persons directly employed under this scheme as on the aforesaid date was 30,000.

GOA *Satyagraha*

2399. Shri N. L. Joshi: Will the **Prime Ministehr** be pleased to state the number of Indians who are under Portuguese arrest in connection with Goa *Satyagraha* movement at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As far as Government are aware, there are 42 Indian *satyagrahis* at present in jail or in detention in the Portuguese possessions.

SOCIAL EDUCATION IN COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS

2400. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed in the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference to be achieved during the period of three years in social education in each of the Community Project Areas; and

(b) how far such a target is complied with?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 80].

HABITUAL OFFENDERS

2401. Shri Madiah Gwada: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the amount allotted for the purpose of rehabilitating "Habitual Offenders" in Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A provision of Rs. 4·05 crores has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of Ex-criminal Tribes. There is, however, no amount separately allotted for the purpose of rehabilitating "Habitual Offenders".

STORAGE BATTERIES

2402. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Units in the country in the year 1953 which were engaged in the production of "Storage Batteries";

(b) what was their total installed capacity;

(c) whether any Unit was closed in the year 1954; and

(d) if so, how much reduction was caused in the total installed capacity due to the closing of this Unit?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Barring the unregistered small-scale units which assembled or reconditioned batteries from purchased components, there were in 1953 nineteen units engaged in the manufacture of storage batteries in India.

(b) The aggregate installed capacity of these 19 units was about 3·82 lakh batteries per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir; one unit was closed down.

(d) By about 60,000 batteries per annum.

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF OF MYSORE STATE

2403. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the power and irrigation projects undertaken in Mysore State during the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for their completion; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for each one of them for their completion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a)

(i) The following Power projects were undertaken during the First Five Year Plan period:

1. Normal Capital works.
2. Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works.
3. Frequency Conversion.
4. Extension of Transmission Lines.
5. Installation of Step-down stations.
6. Distribution—Supply to Towns and Villages.
7. Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps.
8. Survey of Power Projects.
9. Tungabhadra Project.
10. Schemes for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.

(ii) The following Irrigation Projects were undertaken during the last Five Year Plan:

Major Irrigation Projects

(i) Bhadra Reservoir Project.
(ii) Tunja Anicut.
(iii) Nuga Reservoir Project.
(iv) Junighella Tank.
(v) Normal expenditure of Krishna Rajya Sagar and allied works.
(vi) Ambligola Reservoir.
(vii) Kariyala Tank.
(viii) Naranpur Anicut (Vedavathi).
(xi) Other Schemes.
(x) Tungabhadra Project.
(xi) Tungabhadra High Level Canal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) *Power Project.*—All Power Schemes except those mentioned at items 4, 9, and 10 in answer to part (a)(i) have already been complete.

The following provision has been made for these three Schemes during the 2nd Five Year Plan:

	Name of Project	*Provision in the Second Plan*
1.	Extension of Transmission lines	Rs. 50 lakhs
2.	Tungabhadra Project	Rs. 124 lakhs
3.	Schems for expansion of Power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	Rs. 125 lakhs

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Name of Project	*Provision in the Second Plan (as per state Govts.) Rs lakhs*
(i) Bhadra Reservoir Project	1102
(ii) Tunga Anicut	17
(iii) Nuga Reservior Project	12
(iv) Ambligola Reservior	42·64
(v) Kariyrla Tank	1·50
(vi) Taranapur Anicut(Vedavathi)	1·65
(vii) Other Schemes	Information not available.
(viii) Tungabhadra Project	,,
(ix) Tungabhadra High Level Canal	100

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

2404. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1519 on the 26th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the total number of orders and the value of woollen hosiery goods purchased for the period from August, 1953 to February 1956;

(b) which cottage and small scale industry firms supplied these goods; and

(c) the price preference that is given for these purchases over the products of large-scale industries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No. of orders—629. Value—Rs. 168·2 lakhs.

(b) A list of such Cottage and Small Scale Industrial units is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 81].

(c) Price preference is not necessary in the case of these purchases. Cottage and Small Scale Woollen hosiery units are able to offer competitive rates and secure orders on merits.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

2406. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have submitted some proposals to develop some major industries in the Public Sector in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, action taken on those proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A number of industrial schemes, some of the them in the public sector and others involving State participation or assistance, were suggested by the Assam Govt. for implementation during the Second Plan period. These schemes were considered in the Planning Commission and the following have been approved for inclusion in the Plan:

(i) *Spinning Mill*: This is mainly intended to provide yarn to the handloom weaving industry in Assam. Whether this mill will be set up exclusively in the public sector or in collaboration with private parties is yet to be decided.

(ii) *Sugar Mill*: It is proposed to set up a sugar mill if possible as co-operative enterprise but if necessary, entirely in the public sector. In the latter case, it is intended that it should ultimately be handed over to a co-operative Society.

(iii) *Jute Mill*: The State Govt. will participate in the share capital of a company which has been licensed for setting up a jute mill in Assam.

(iv) *Spun Silk Mill*: This scheme is intended to utilise the large quantities of silk waste available in Assam.

A total provision of Rs. 133 lakhs has been made in Second Plan for these schemes.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO MYSORE

2407. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount placed at the disposal of Mysore Government for Education, Health, Transport, Rural Uplift, Industries, under First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the entire amount allotted under each item has been spent so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress achieved under each head?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 82].

NEWSPRINT

2408. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Newsprint produced in the country at present;

(b) the quantity of Newsprint consumed by newspapers in the country; and

(c) the quantity of Newsprint imported during the past two years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) About 5,00 tons a month.

(b) Precise information is not available, but the quantity of Newsprint consumed by newspapers in the country is estamiated at 60,000 tons per annum.

(c)	1954-55	78791	tons,
	1955-56	78853	tons.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड

२४०६. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या **उत्पादन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड ने १९५५ में जिन व्यक्तियों को दो खरादें बेची थीं, उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) ये खरादें किन दरों पर बेची गयीं;

(ग) इन खरादों की अनुमानित वार्षिक बिक्री कितनी है;

(घ) इस कारखाने में कितनी खरादें तैयार करने की व्यवस्था है;

(ङ) इस्पात का प्रबन्ध किस प्रकार किया गया था; और

(च) क्या इन खरादों में कोई विदेशी पुरजे भी प्रयुक्त किये गये थे ?

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) १. भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बंगलोर ।

२. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेकटीसाइड्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, नई देहली ।

(ख) प्रत्येक ३२ हजार रुपये में ।

(ग) १९५६–५७ में १३५ ।

(घ) ३ पारियों (शिफ्ट) के आधार पर ९५० ।

(ङ) १. सर्वश्री ओर्लिकान मशीन टूल वर्क्स, ब्यूहर्ले एण्ड कम्पनी, (स्विटजरलैण्ड) की मार्फत ।

२. आई० एस० डी० लन्दन द्वारा ।

३. भारत में आयात करने वाले व्यापारियों द्वारा ।

(च) जी हां ।

GERMAN REPARATIONS

2411. **Shri Kamath :** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary question on Starred Question No. 1670 on the 23rd April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether any reparations have been demanded from Germany after the 15th August, 1947 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But reparations from Germany are being received through the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency Brussels, in pursuance of the Paris Agreement on German Reparations signed by the Government of India on the 24th January, 1946.

TAWA MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT

2412. **Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the phased programme for the execution of the Tawa Multipurpose Project (Madhya Pradesh) has been considered, and finalized ;

(b) if so, the main features of the work to be undertaken during 1956-57 in connection therewith; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the aforesaid year ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) The reply is in the negative. The final project report and estimates are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE

2413. **Shri Punnoose :** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted for the First Five Year Plan for the Travancore-Cochin State :

(b) the total amount spent for the Plan before 1st April, 1956;

(c) the project scheme-wise break-up of the amount; and

(d) the amount unutilised and the reasons for not utilising it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 30·03 crores.

(b) Rs. 24·94 crores.

(c) and (d). The information is contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIV, annexure No. 83].

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

2414. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 16th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the discs containing Netaji's speeches and the film containing recording of his voice referred to in part (b) of the answer have been borrowed for dubbing and recording;

(b) if not, where the matter rests?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Keskar: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The film is likely to become available by the end of June 1956; and the discs are being obtained.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 26th May,* 1956]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2529	Plastic Industry	4337—39
2532	Flood Protection Schemes	4339—41
2535	Import of Buttons	4341—42
2536	Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.	4342—45
2538	Khadi and Village Industries in Tripura	4346
2542	Dacoits taking shelter in Pakistan	4346—49
2543	Coffee Plantation in Orissa	4349—50
2545	Draft Second Plan of Assam State	4350
2546	Ex-Director General, A.I.R.	4351—53
2547	Evacuee Property Katras in Delhi	4353—54
2548	Tea Prices	4354—55
2549	Settlement of Trade Disputes	4355—57
2550	Import of Iron and Steel	4357—58
2553	D.V.C. Estimates	4358—60
2556	Iron and Steel Quotas	4360–61
2557	Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory Bhopal	4361—63
2558	Drought-affected areas of Orissa State	4363—65
2560	Technical Sub-Committee on Social Welfare Problems	4365—67
2561	Chhad Bet	4367—68
2562	D.V.C.	4368—70

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2537	Accession of Chitral to Pakistan	4370—71
2528	Flood Control Works	4371
2530	Second Five Year Plan of Travancore-Cochin	4372
2531	Establishment of Hotel in New Delhi	4372
2533	Project Staff and C.W.P.C.	4373
2534	Gur	4373
2539	Beryl	4373—74
2540	Printing Machinery	4374
2541	Evacuee Property Houses	4374—75
2544	Quarters for M.P.s.	4375
2551	Automobile Industry	4375
2552	Second Five Year Plan of Travancore-Cochin	4376
2555	Rourkela Steel Plant	4376—77
2563	Dyeing and Tanning Material	4377
2564	Television	4377
2565	Immigration into Kenya	4377—78
2566	Health Minister's visit abroad	4378
2567	Broadcasts in Telgu	4378—79
2568	Land Reforms	4379
2569	Bell-Metal Industry	4379
2570	Neiveli Pilot Project	4380
2571	Invitation to President of U.S.A.	4380—81
2572	Elections in Viet-Nam	4381

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2392	Delhi State Rehabilitation Department .	4381—82
2393	Grants to P.E.P.S.U.	4382—83
2394	Short falls under First Five Year plan . . .	4383
2395	Nitro-Chalk Fertilizer Plants in Assam State . . .	4383
2396	Scarcity Areas .	4384
2397	C.W.P.C. . .	4384
2398	Unemployment .	4385
2399	Goa *Satyagraho* .	4385
2400	Social Education in Community Project Areas . . .	4385—86
2401	Habitual Offenders	4386
2402	Storage Batteries.	4386—87
2403	Power and Irrigation Projects of Mysore State . . .	4387—88
2404	Government Purchases . . .	4388—89
2406	Major Industries	2489—90
2407	Central Assistance to Mysore. . .	4390
2408	Newsprint . .	4390—91
2409	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. . .	4491
2411	German Reparations	4392
2412	Tawa Multi-purpose Project. . .	4392
2413	First Five Year Plan of Travancore-Cochin State .	4392—93
2414	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose .	4393—94

GIPN—S3 140 Lok Sabha—14-3-57.—840.

Saturday
26th May, 1956

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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CONTENTS

[Part II Debates, Volume V, 9th May to 30th May, 1956]

No. 61—*Wednesday, 9th May,* 1956

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table . 7719

Business Advisory Committee—
  Thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth Reports 7719

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Fifty-second Report 7720

Leave of Absence . . 7720–21

Correction of answer to Starred Question 7721–22

Business Advisory Committee—
  Thirty-fourth Report . . . 7722–23

Business of House 7723–26

Motion *re* draft notifications under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 7726–44

Constitution (Tenth Amendment)—
  Motion to refer to Joint Committee 7744–7826

Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill—

  Motion to consider 7826–40

Daily Digest 7841–44

No. 62—*Thursday, 10th May,* 1956.

Paper laid on the Table 7845

Arrest and Detention of Members 7845–46

Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill 7846–47

Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill—

  Motion to consider 7847–7980

Daily Digest 7981–82

No. 63—*Friday, 11th May,* 1956.

Message from Rajya Sabha 7983

Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill 7983–84

Election to Committees— COLUMNS
  Estimates Committee . . . 7984–85
  Public Accounts Committee . . . 7985
Motion *re* association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee . . . 7985–86
Business Advisory Committee—
  Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Reports . 7986–93
Business of the House . . . 7994–95
Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing,) Corporations Bill—
  Motion to consider. . . 7995–8008
  Clauses 2 to 55, 1 and the Schedule . . 8008–70
  Motion to pass as amended . . . 8071–75
Committee on Private Members, Bills and Resolutions—
  Fifty-second Report . . . 8075–76
Resolution *re* Ceiling on Income of an Individual . 8076–8130
Daily Digest 8131–32

No. 64—Monday, 14th May, 1956.

Papers laid on the Table 8133–36
President's Assent to Bill . . . 8136
Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
  Fourth Report . . . 8136
States Reorganisation Bill . . . 8136–41
Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill . . 8141
Life Insurance Corporation Bill . . 8141–42
Travancore-Cochin Budget . . . 8142–8358
  General Discussion . . . 8142–8259
  Demands for Grants . . . 8259–8356
Travancore-Cochin Appropriation Bill . 8357–58
Daily Digest . . . 8359–60

No. 65—Tuesday, 15th May, 1956

Statement *re* Second Five Year Plan 8361–67
Papers laid on the Table . . 8361
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 8367–68
Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—
  Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee . . 8368–8498
Daily Digest . . . 8499–8500

No. 66—*Wednesday,* 16*th May,* 1956

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table 8501
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Fifty-third Report 8501
Business of the House—
  Discussion on Second Five Year Plan . 8501–12
Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill . . . 8512
Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—
  Motion to consider as reported by Select Committee . 8512–18
  Consideration of clauses 8518–8665
    Clauses 4, 5 and 7 8519–70
    Clauses 2, 3, 6, and 8 to 40 8570–8640
    Clauses 41, 42 and 47 8640–65
Message from Rajya Sabha . 8666–67
Daily Digest 8669–70

No. 67—*Thursday,* 17*th May,* 1956

Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill 8671–72
Representation of the People (Secodn Amendment) Bill as reported by Select Committee—
  Clauses 41 to 83 8672–8822
  Motion to pass as amended . . 8822–24
Daily Digest . . . 8825–26

No. 68—*Friday,* 18*th May,* 1956

Paper laid on the Table . 8827
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 8827–28
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill . 8828
Estimates Committee—
  Twenty-seventh Report presented 8829
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Bill 8829
Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 8829–31
Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee—
  Motion to pass, as amended 8832–67
Life Insurance Corporation Bill—
  Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee . 8867–8906

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Fifty-third Report 8906–07
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Section* 494) 8907
Mines (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Sections* 33 *and* 51)—
  Motion to consider 8908-27
Indian Adoption of Children Bill—
  Motion to consider 8927–32, 8936–52
Business of the House . 8932–36, 8936
Rules Committee—
  Fourth Report . . 8936
Daily Digest . . 8953–56

No. 69—*Monday*, 21*st* *May*, 1956

Motion for adjournment . . . 8957–59
Business of the House 8959–63
Paper laid on the Table . . . 8963
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 8963–68
Estimates Committee—
  Twenty-eighth Report . . 8968
Life Insurance Corporation Bill—
  Motion to consider as reported by Select Committee . 8968–9085
  Consideration of clauses—
    Clause 2 9085–9100
Daily Digest 9101–02

No. 70—*Tuesday*, 22*nd* *May*, 1956.

Motion for Adjournment—
  Alleged deaths of some Nagas due to starvation 9103–06
Release of Members 9106
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—
  Government's policy with regard to Algeria 9106–10
Life Insurance Corporation Bill, as reported by Select Committee . 9110–9238
    Clauses 4, 19 and 22 9112–56
    Clauses 11 and 12 9156–86
    Clause 14 9186–95
    Clauses 25 and 29-A 9195–9238
Papers laid on the Table 9238
Daily Digest 9239–40

No. 71—*Wednesday*, 23*rd May*, 1956

	COLUMNS
Motion for adjournment and calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—	
Railway Workers strike at Kharagpur and Kazipet Junction .	9241–54
Papers laid on the Table . .	9254
Message from Rajya Sabha	9255
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Fifty-fourth Report	9255
Petition *re* Indian Posts and Telegraphs Act . . .	9255
Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill	9255
Statement *re* exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan	9255–61
Life Insurance Corporation Bill, as reported by Select Committee .	9262–9345, 9346–83
Clause 43	9262–78
Clauses 16, 35, 36 and the Schedules.	9278–9345
Clauses 5 to 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26 to 34, 37 to 42, 44 to 49 and 1.	9278–9345
Motion to pass as amended	9283
Resolution *re* Second Five Year Plan	9383–9412
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-seventh Report	9412
Daily Digest	9413–16

No. 72—*Friday*, 25*th May*, 1956

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—	
Lock-out in cashewnut factories	9417–19
Resolution *re* Second Five Year Plan	9419–35, 9438–9501
Business of the House	9436–38
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-fourth Report	9501–02
Resolution *re* ceiling on income of an individual	9502–34
Resolution *re* enquiry into working of Income-Tax Department .	9534–52
Half-an-hour discussion *re* Sugar-cane	9552–68
Daily Digest	9569–70

No. 73—*Saturday*, 26*th May*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table .	9571, 9574–75
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Reports	9571
Petition *re* Indian Posts and Telegraphs Act . .	9571

COLUMNS

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance—
Rise in price of rice in Tripura 9572–73
Continued firing by Pakistan forces into Indian territory . 9573–74
Business Advisory Committee—
Thirty-seventh Report 9575–79
Ruling *re* bringing employer-employee disputes before House 9579–81
Resolution *re* Second Five Year Plan 9581–9704
Message from Rajya Sabha 9704–06
Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill . . 9706
Daily Digest 9707–10

No. 74—*Monday*, 28*th* *May*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table 9711–14
President's Assent to Bills . 9714
Estimates Committee—
Thirty-first Report 9714
Business of the House 9714–16
Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
Motion to consider 9714, 9716–49
Clauses 2, 3 and 1. 9749–84
Motion to pass, as amended . . . 9784
Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider 9784–97
Clauses 1 and 2 9797
Motion to pass 9797
Discussion *re* Strike situation in Kharagpur 9797-9852
Half-an-hour Discussion *re* National Discipline Scheme . 9852–64
Daily Digest . . . 9865–68

No. 75—*Tuesday*, 29*th* *May*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table 9869–70
Estimates Committee—
Thirty-Second Report 9870
Public Accounts Committee—
Sixteenth Report 9870
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Fifteenth Report 9870
Statement *re* Lock-out in cashewnut factories . 9870–71

COLUMNS

Arrest and release of a Member . . . 9871

Business of the House . . . 9871–74

Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill—
  Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee . . . 9874–9958
  Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 . . . 9957–76
  Motion to pass, as amended . . . 9976–78

Motion *re* Working of Preventive Detention Act . . . 9979–95

Half-an-hour Discussion *re* Action taken on Jaundice Enquiry Committee's Report . . . 9995–10006

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 10006

Daily Digest . . . 10007–10

No. 76—Wednesday, 30th May, 1956

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance and Motion for adjournment—
  Disturbances at Kalka Railway Station . . . 10011–26

Papers laid on the Table . . . 10026–28

Estimates Committee—
  Thirty-third Report . . . 10028

Committee on Petitions—
  Ninth Report . . . 10029

Leave of Absence . . . 10029

Correction of answer to Unstarred Question . . . 10029

Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill . . . 10029–31

Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—
  Amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to . . . 10032–37

Business of the House . . . 10037–38

Motion *re* Working of Preventive Detention Act . . . 10038–124

Discussion *re* Exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan to India . . . 10125–63

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 10163–64

Discussion on Rules *re* emergency recruitment to I. A. S. . . . 10164–90

Half-an-hour discussion *re* Employees' Provident Fund Act . . . 10190–97

Copyright Bill . . . 10197–98

Daily Digest . . . 10199–204

Resume of the Twelfth Session . . . 10205–08

GIPN—S4—147 Lok Sabha—26-3-57—840

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, 26th May, 1956.

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-31 A.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES, 1955

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 1161, dated the 19th May, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library See* No. S—195/56].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH REPORTS

श्री बी०जी० मेहता (गोहिलवाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय सम्बन्धी एस्टीमेटस समिती की उनतीसवी और तीसवीं रिपोर्टें पेश करता हूं ।

PETITION RE: INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS ACT

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Act and Rules framed thereunder.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RISE IN PRICE OF RICE IN TRIPURA

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Rise in price of rice resulting in starvation conditions in Tripura."

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It is true that the price of rice has risen in Tripura. The State is surrounded on three sides by the East Pakistan territory. In East Pakistan the rice crop failed this year with consequent high price, which led to considerable smuggling of rice from Tripura to East Pakistan. This is the main reason for high prices in the State.

Arrangements have now been made to open Government fair price shops in Agartala and six sub-divisional headquarters of the State for distribution of rice at the retail price of Rs. 17-8-0 per maund.

The State Government had already available with them a stock of 3,000 tons of paddy. The Government of India have agreed to supply to the State Government their full requirements, to enable them to arrange distribution of ration at concessional price through fair price shops. 3,000 tons of rice have already been despatched from Calcutta by three special trains, and about 2,000 tons have already been received by the Tripura Government. A small quantity has also been sent by air to meet the emergency. Further supplies have been programmed for despatch by special trains.

At present, the State Government are issuing rice at the rate of twelve ounces per adult per day but they are proposing to increase the ration to sixteen ounces per adult. With the distribution arrangement already introduced by the

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

State Government and adequate quantities of rice already received in Tripura, there should be nothing now to apprehend that the requirements of the population of Tripura will not be adequately met.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): May I seek a clarification? Despite the supplies, what arrangements have been made to stop further smuggling into Pakistan?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have promulgated an order banning the movement of rice in a belt of five miles adjoining the Pakistan area.

CONTINUED FIRING BY PAKISTAN FORCES INTO INDIAN TERRITORY

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> "Continued firing by the Pakistan armed forces into Indian territory since about 23-5-1956."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I will read out the information I have received.

> "On 22nd two armed constables of Barapunji Camp went for patrol duty at Deutolipunji one and half miles from our Mahisasan border outpost in Latu sector and took up position in trenches. One got out of his trench after sometime when at 9 hours two rounds were fired upon him from Pak Kumarsail outpost. He immediately took up position and fired back two rounds against another from Pak side. Another round was fired from Pak side at 12-15 hours and our side replied with two rounds. At 15-00 hours Pak side again opened rapid firing and our side returned with LMG and rifles. Sporadic firing continued on both sides up to 16-30 hours with no casualty.
>
> At 23 hours on 23rd, Pak opened fire on Serulbhag and Lakhibazar locality on our side of Kasiara river when two rounds were fired by our Lakhibazar outpost.
>
> At 06-25 hours and 07-45 hours on 24th, Pak forces fired one and six rounds respectively on Barapunji. They also fired three rounds at Mahisasan outpost.
>
> No firing since and no casualties reported so far. Protests lodged both at district and Government levels."

Shri S. C. Deb (Cachar-Lushai Hills): May I know the cause of this firing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nerves.

Shri S. C. Deb: May I know whether the Government is considering reenforcing the security forces because sometime back also there was firing on Cachar-Sylhet border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The honours are even. I do not see why my hon. friends should be afraid of a little firing now and then. It does not really matter. I think we are scoring even.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): Whenever a statement of this nature—calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance—is made, a copy of the notice may also be placed on the notice board. We do not know whether such statements are made. Whenever there is a short-notice question, a copy of that is placed on the notice board.

Mr. Speaker: Are not such notices placed in the notice board?

Shri Kasliwal: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever such a business is admitted, I shall try to include it in the agenda. I have got it here and I thought it must be a copy of what has been supplied to Members also.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION *re* WORKING OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On behalf of the Home Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the pamphlet containing statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 31st December, 1955 to 31st March, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. S—197/56]

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Will copies be supplied to us?

Mr. Speaker: They will be circulated.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1956."

Shri Kamath: I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

> "subject to the modification that—
>
> (1) '3 hours' instead of '2 hours' be allotted to the consideration and passing of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill; and
>
> (2) 'not less than 1 hour' instead of 'not more than 1 hour' be allotted to the Rules regarding emergency recruitment to I.A.S."

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, may I suggest one thing? I would suggest with your permission, Sir, that Shri Kamath should be included in the Business Advisory Committee so that he will be a party to the decision. Because he is not committed to the decision of his Party, if he is there on the Committee........

Shri Kamath: There is no such motion before the House. The motion and my amendments are before the House.

Sir, I shall be very very brief with regard to my amendments.

Mr. Speaker: They speak for themselves.

Shri Kamath: Yes Sir, but I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to one thing. With regard to my first amendment relating to the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, the House will recollect—if my hon. colleagues do not recollect, then I would like to point out—that the first Bill of this kind was debated in this House in August 1951 and that was the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. The Provisional Parliament was occupied with this Bill for over a day and a half. The hon. Home Minister, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, was in charge of the Bill and there was extensive discussion. There was a very lengthy and a very useful discussion on that Bill, and a day and a half—nearly 6 to 7 hours—were taken up by that Bill. Now, to my mind the present Bill is a more serious Bill than the Punjab State Legislature Bill, because it has more serious repercussions than that Bill had ever had. The effect of this Bill would be to kill—more or less in the parliamentary sense—the State Assembly members of the Malabar District of Madras. They will go out of existence.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): No, no.

Shri Kamath: Sir, on the appointed date of the S.R. Bill, the Malabar members of the Madras Assembly would go out of existence. That, Sir, is a very serious repercussion of that Bill. Therefore, we must give more thought to this Bill before it is finally passed by this House. We must provide for certain safeguards and other measures. Therefore, I think that three hours may be allotted to this Bill and I am sure my hon. colleagues would not grudge this act of atonement for the slaughter of democracy in Travancore-Cochin.

As regards my second amendment by which I seek to put in "not less than one hour", the motion as it stands rather fetters your powers which I do not wish to do, nor the House either. I am sure the House will agree to the proposition that the exercise of your discretionary powers must simultaneously conduce to the extension of rights and privileges of this House. From that angle, I think the amendment seeking to extend the time beyond one hour if necessary—it is left to your discretion—must be accepted. My amendment seeks to ensure a minimum of one hour and not a maximum of one hour as the motion seeks to do. My friend Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is

[Shri Kamath]

always anxious to enlarge the powers of the Members, but I do not know why in this matter he has gone astray. I think, Sir, this must be rectified and I am sure he would not have any objection to accept this amendment of mine because it carries out the spirit of the Business Advisory Committee which wants us to see that full discussion on this matter is held in this House. Yesterday, you will recollect, Sir, when a question about this matter was asked, as many as 25 hon. colleagues rose in their seats to put supplementaries on the question of the emergency recruitment to I.A.S. Therefore, I venture to suggest that one hour at least—if possible, an hour and a half—might be allotted for this discussion. That is why I have moved this amendment ensuring a minimum of one hour subject to increase or extension by you at your discretion.

In the end, with regard to item No. 3, that is, the exodus from East Pakistan, I would suggest that both the Ministers must be here when that discussion is held. The Minister for Minority Affairs made a statement in the House the other day. The Minister for Rehabilitation is mostly outside Delhi nowadays. I would request you, Sir, kindly to see that both the Ministers are present in the House when that matter is taken up. It is not enough if Shri Biswas alone is present. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna should also be present so that the matter may be fully looked into.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

> "subject to the modification that—
>
> (1) '3 hours' instead of '2 hours' be allotted to the consideration and passing of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill; and
>
> (2) 'not less than 1 hour' instead of 'not more than 1 hour' be allotted to the Rules regarding emergency recruitment to I.A.S."

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, as a member of the Business Advisory Committee I wish to tell the House the circumstances under which time has been allotted to these items by that Committee. This Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill is not at all a complicated piece of legislation. There are only some two or three clauses, but I concede that some principle is involved and that is with regard to the propriety of delegation of the legislative powers of this House. The only question that is relevant to be raised before the House is the propriety of delegating the powers to the President. As far as this matter is concerned, in the history of this House it is the third time that an enactment of this kind has been necessary. There is also the legislation of 1951 that has been just referred to by Shri Kamath and if that is also taken this is the fourth occasion. When this matter was considered by the Advisory Committee, we thought that consistent with the demand that may be made for participation in the discussion on this Bill, two hours would be sufficient. The Government suggested only one hour. It was proposed by the Communist Party that a minimum of two hours would be necessary. Shri Asoka Mehta, representative of the PSP, to which Shri Kamath belongs, also agreed to it. Therefore, I do not think there is any necessity for giving more time to this Bill.

With regard to the other matter, as Shri Kamath himself has said, this matter has come up before this House on two or three occasions. A demand was made I think for a half-an-hour discussion.

Some Hon. Members: No, one hour.

Shri A. M. Thomas: One hour will certainly be devoted to this.

Shri Kamath: It is less than one hour.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If there is any doubt with regard to that, that may be cleared. I think that the motion has to be passed as it is, without any amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I want to point out one thing. We had asked for a two hours' discussion, but now one very important point has been brought before this House by Shri Kamath which did not strike to us as members of the Committee. He has now pointed out about the going out of existence of the Malabar members.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That does not arise in this Bill. It will be taken up only when the SRC Bill comes up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It will come under this because delegation of powers is being made. This is an important point which may need a little bit of discussion. Therefore, if it is possible, I think the House should be able to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker : I will put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Shri Kamath : They may be put separately, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

> "subject to the modification that—
>
> '3 hours' instead of '2 hours' be allotted to the consideration and passing of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill ;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : I come now to the next amendment, regarding the rules for the emergency recruitment to I.A.S. This seems to be practically out of order. The Business Advisory Committee is expected to allocate time. If it says 'not more than 1 hour', does it mean I can give 15 hours ? It is not so. After all, we have no advice as to what ought not to be the time which should be allowed :

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

> "subject to the modification that—
>
> 'not less than 1 hour' instead of 'not more than 1 hour' be allotted to the Rules regarding emergency recruitment to I.A.S."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

RULING RE: BRINGING EMPLOYER—EMPLOYEE DISPUTES BEFORE HOUSE

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly) : Before the discussion on the second Five Year Plan is resumed, may I make a short statement on an important matter ? On the 23rd May last, Shri A. K. Gopalan tabled an adjournment motion with regard to the railway workers' strike in the Secunderabad division and at Kharagpur. The Railway Minister made a fairly long statement and he expressed the view that so long as the present railway workers' strike was not withdrawn completely and unconditionally, he was not prepared to consider any grievances of the workers or their request to refer the matter to adjudication.

You were good enough to rule out Shri Gopalan's adjournment motion. In giving your ruling you made certain observations which have deeply exercised the minds of some Members of this House and especially those of the Opposition. They may be mere *obiter dicta.* But we apprehend that coming from so exalted a person as the Speaker of the House they might be used as precedents for future occasions and that unless an immediate clarification is made, this may make our position difficult. We feel that the Members will not be in a position to discharge their duties and responsibilities as the elective representatives of the people unless the position is made clear. We have no intention to question your ruling. With due deference we were distressed by some observations made by you. You said that the dispute between the employer and the employees when the employer in this particular case was the Government—"Ought not to be brought up before the House for discussion and settlement". You also said that this House should not be used as "the forum for the purpose of settling such differences" and that the "public cannot be held at ransom by a section of the employees".

In view of the steady expansion of the public sector and in view of the further contemplated extension thereof under the next Five Year Plan, the State is going to be a very big employer of labour. We submit that it is the right and duty of the Members of the House to bring before Parliament matters of urgent public importance involving disputes or differences between the employer and the employees. The fact that technically a strike might not be legal or that the State is the employer should not be considered as grounds for negativing discussions or for preventing interogation of the Ministry concerned. We trust that you had no intention to say anything in curtailment of the rights and privileges of the Members of this House. But in the interests of all concerned, we submit that the position should be made clear.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Mr. Speaker: I did not mean that no difference between the employees and the railway administration should be brought up before the House however important and urgent it might be. I only meant that every small difference ought not to be taken advantage of by a few of the workers for settling the issues on the floor of this House and bringing it before the House. I grant that the Government is the employer in this case. Every matter of urgent public importance requiring the attention of Parliament can always be brought up and the same will be disposed of on its merits.

RESOLUTION *RE.* SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 23rd May, 1956:

> "This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programmes of development contained in the Second Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission".

Shri Ramachandra Reddi will resume his speech.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Yesterday, I was referring to the important and valuable statement made by the hon. Prime Minister during the course of his speech moving the resolution on this subject, namely, that there can be no stable industrial economy in this country without a stable agricultural basis. Developing on that subject, I was referring to the need and the urgent necessity of improving the irrigational facilities in India, especially when we have large resources for the same. I suggested that for the development of irrigation facilities and for making larger provisions therefor, the allotments made in certain directions might be cut short and they may be diverted to irrigation. One of those subjects that I was referring to was the National Extension Service for which nearly Rs. 227 crores seems to have been allotted. I would suggest that we could easily cut off a hundred crores from that and divert it for irrigation so that with the betterment of irrigation sources and facilities there will be a greater happiness and satisfaction in the rural areas which are the needs of the hour.

I would also suggest that in addition to this Rs. 100 crores, the salt excise duty can be revived which will probably come to about Rs. 100 crores, if there are no sentiments about its revival. I should think that in the matter of development of our economy, sentiments should not have a predominant place.

The third item that I would suggest is the withdrawal of prohibition in certain States where it is already adopted. This might give the State Governments about Rs. 100 crores within the course of the next five years. So, these items would make nearly Rs. 300 crores and if these amounts are added on to the irrigation projects, that will go a great way for developing the irrigation projects. As it is there is a great deal of dissatisfaction visible in certain States arising out of the fact that their irrigation sources have not been adequately developed and that the Central Government have not made adequate provision for the development thereof. Flood control projects have been provided for about Rs. 105 crores. Probably the hon. Finance Minister would say that flood control projects are also purely irrigation projects. If that is so, I would only mention that this amount should be equitably distributed between region and region. I find that the southern region of India is not adequately provided in this connection. If irrigation is also a part of the flood control measures that are now going to be adopted, then an equitable distribution of this money must be made between region and region.

I would also urge, for the development of the projects, a greater co-ordination between Ministry and Ministry of the Government of India. We have been hearing a good lot about the Ambar Charkha and the introduction thereof for the alleviation of distress in the rural areas. We have also been hearing that another Ministry has been opposing it and whether a compromise has been arrived at or not, things are going on fast. My suggestion is that there must be a greater co-ordination between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Planning so that the extent to which the Ambar Charkha can be introduced or not might be decided fairly and speedily. In fact, I am told that the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry is going on giving licences for a larger number of spindles whereas, on the other hand, the Planning Minister is anxious to see that such development should be stopped and greater development on the side of Ambar Charkha should be thought of.

While speaking about these things, I have in mind the question of unemployment. Most of the Plan has been devoted for the relief of unemployment in the urban areas and especially in the industrial sector. I am afraid that adequate attention has not been paid for the relief of unemployment in the rural areas. To that extent, my suggestion that irrigation facilities should be improved would go a great way in creating employment and also in creating a sort of satisfaction in the rural areas. The present rate of migration from the rural areas to the industrial areas or the urban areas would be stopped to that extent, and the congestion in the urban areas would be very much reduced. You will find that even as the rich is growing richer, and the poor is growing poorer under the present set-up, the rich areas are growing richer and the poor tracts are growing poorer under the present set up. Something must be done to establish a favourable atmosphere for the development of the rural areas, so that the employment question in the rural areas might also be tackled favourably and speedily.

12 NOON.

I would like to make a mention of the price structure of the foodgrains and the agricultural products. As it is when there is a slight enhancement of the prices, the consumer begins to raise his loud voice, but with a fall in the price of foodgrains and agricultural products, the rural areas will be very much adversely affected. From that point of view it is very necessary that Government takes adequate steps to see that the price policy is kept always in view and the agriculturist who depends upon a fair price is not hit hard just to support or to help the consumer. Both the sectors will have to be taken up together and a solution in that behalf should be arrived at only after consulting and satisfying both of them. A good deal of co-ordination also seems to be necessary in other sectors.

For instance, there seems to be less attention paid in the Plan for the development of our resources on the Defence side. We have been told—I am reading out from the printed circular sent round by Shri U. C. Patnaik, who spoke on defence yesterday that there are as many as "20 Ordnance Factories manufacturing civilian goods like clothing and leather articles, small arms, ammunition and pryo-techniques, high explosives, guns and gun-carriages, steel barrels, jeericanes, cordite, non-ferrous components, etc., etc". While we are speaking of the removal of unemployment within the next five years, very little attention seems to have been paid for the utilisation of these resources in the defence sector for civil purposes. I do not think that everyone of the products produced in the defence sector or in the ordnance factories needs to be kept secret. On the civil side some of the resources can be developed and the unemployment that is being created by the removal of some of the defence ordnance factory men might be stopped by utilising their services to a larger extent and if necessary by reducing the cost of production which seems to be the only objection to employing the ordnance factory personnel for the purpose of producing civilian goods. So an amount of co-ordination between the defence organisation and the civil organisations seems to be an absolute necessity for the uniform development of the country's economy.

Mr. Patnaik also mentioned the need for utilising the defence forces for socio-economic purposes. He has dealt with it at length and I do not think it is necessary for me to go into it at any great length.

I mentioned yesterday how large an area we have in the rural parts of waste lands that are culturable. In the First Plan it has been noticed that nearly ten crores of acres are available. There seems to be no planned method of distributing these waste lands to the poorer sections, not only to create employment but also to create satisfaction in them. They get only seasonal labour at present; for a large part of the year they are idle. Their energy is there, but it is not utilisable. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to look into the question of distribution of waste lands without any delay and keep these rural agricultural population engaged with the lands distributed to them either under a co-operative system, or any other system found possible and workable in those areas. We have now a large and attrac-

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

tive programme of *bhoodan* and the distribution of land secured by the *bhoodan* propaganda that is being made by Acharya Vinobha Bhave. There seems to be a large amount of dissatisfaction in the matter of distribution of these lands. An effort should be made by the district authorities in every State to see that these lands are immediately distributed in addition to the distribution of waste lands that are available with the Government. These two processes would go a long way to keep the rural population a little bit more happy than they are today and it will help them to realise that the Government is doing something for them to alleviate their distress.

I would like to mention one more point for the consideration of the House. It has been mentioned by several members that corruption is going on unhampered. In recent years, especially after the war when the country has started a large programme of development, corruption has taken the form of eruption, with the result that nobody seems to be careful about his own conduct, and in view of the recent legislation that this House passed that the person who is corrupting will also be liable to prosecution, I am sure that cases of corruption would not come in the same way in which we have been noticing it in the past years. So, particular attention should be given to this question because without removing that stigma on the conduct of the workers, it is not possible to have a uniform and satisfactory development, and the utilisation of our resources and money for the development of the country.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I intervene at this stage in the hope that it might clarify a few of the points, or remove misunderstandings. My observations will be confined in the main to matters arising out of the first four Chapters of the Report. My hon. colleague the Minister for Planning who will wind up this portion of the debate will I hope be able to deal with most of the other matters that have been raised, such as the provision for education, the importance of public co-operation, employment problem, land reforms, wage policies, administration, flood control, defence, corruption and eruption.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): These will be dealt with now or in the next stage of the discussion?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I understand, according to the decision of the Business Advisory Committee, the discussion even on these eight chapters will be continued into the next session. From that I infer that the Minister of Planning will probably reply in the next session. That is my understanding. He is not present here.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Yes.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But that is confirmed by the Deputy Minister of Planning.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is 'corruption and eruption'?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Both have been referred to by the hon. Member who spoke last.

An Hon. Member: The eruption is by Shri Kamath.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We, planners, feel like authors who are frequently called upon to read the proofs of their writings. We have been engaged in the business of formulating, explaining and justifying the proposals in the Plan so long and for so many weary months that sometimes we find it difficult to say anything new.

So far as the contents of the first four chapters are concerned, I think I can claim in all humility, that we have tried to put our best into them, in regard to the philosophy of the Plan, the approach and the objectives, the policies, the institutional changes, and so on and so forth.

In a discussion like this, when one replies to points raised, there is a risk of one's appearing to be a bit scrappy and appearing to shift from subject to subject, but I am afraid that that is unavoidable.

To begin with, I should like to pay a little attention to the charge that the achievements of the First Plan have been exaggerated. I am not aware that anywhere in the Plan a claim has been made that spectacular results have been achieved as a result of the First Plan. All that we have claimed is that, on the whole, national income has increased by 18 per cent. and *per capita* income has gone up by about 11 per cent., and *per capita* consumption has improved by about 9 per cent. An 18 per cent. increase in national income over a five-year period is not large. The average income in India is so low that an improvement which, so to say, hits the eye cannot possibly take place in five years' time. Therefore, it is open to hon. Members to make calculations of increase in daily income, whether it is 1½ annas, or 2 annas or 3 annas a day and so on and so forth. But that is only a reflection of the sum on which a percentage has been taken, the total sum being so low. But nevertheless, by the end of the Second Plan, if all goes well, national income would have increased by about 47 per cent. as compared to what it was on the eve of the First Plan.

There are indications that—although we have not got accurate statistics on the subject—the distribution of this income has not been entirely unilateral in any one direction, although I have conceded yesterday that the tendency of all such development plans—unless one is vigilant—is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

We find that the consumption of foodgrains and cloth has increased in the last few years. One hon. Member said yesterday, 'What is it? It has gone up by an ounce or two'.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): The prices have also increased.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall come to the prices a little later. In foodgrains, the consumption has gone up from 14·5 to 17. But 2·5 on 14 is not a negligible increase. The same thing is true in regard to cloth also. The fact, as the hon. Member has pointed out, that prices have firmed up, and in the opinion of some, at any rate, there are signs of some kind of inflationary pressures, shows that this purchasing power is being used, in other words, that consumption standards are going up. These pressures indicate that we need in fact larger increases in production in order to sustain the increased income levels in the country.

Then, as regards other gains, new area brought under irrigation now is 16 million acres, 6 million through major works and 10 million through smaller works. The power has gone up from 6,575 million k.w. in 1950-51 to 11,000 million k.w. in 1955-56. Now, one cannot deny that the production potential of the economy, therefore, is being steadily built up. Some of the benefits of the First Plan will come later, as irrigation leads to improved agricultural practices and techniques. One can legitimately hope that the development of transport and communications will also lead to a progressive expansion of the domestic market.

We are the first, and we shall be the first, to realise that there is no room for complacency, and that the tasks ahead of us are much bigger and much more difficult. But I think it would be wrong to demoralise oneself by denying the fact that the First Plan has imparted a dynamic impulse to the economy. In the community development projects and the national extension programmes —and I disagree thoroughly with the last speaker in regard to the importance of the latter—we have a technique of reaching the rural areas.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. —South): How does our progress compare with that of other countries recently given to planning?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Here also, it is like that.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: As compared with Japan, for instance.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I finish first what I was going to say about the national extension programme?

The First Plan, has therefore, I think, strengthened the urges, at any rate, of economic and social advance. Hon. Members have asked how our progress compares with the progress of other countries. I should say either that we have not got very reliable statistics which are comparable to our statistics or that we are not operating a system which is comparable to the system under which the plans in many other countries have been carried out. I think it is admitted that in the totalitarian countries, far more spectacular advances in national income and production and so on have been made. But then there are conditions to be fulfilled before such advances can be registered. We have, for good or evil, decided to operate within the four corners of a parliamentary democracy with an adult franchise and we have all the time to carry people with us by the methods of parliamentary democracy. It is, therefore, not open to us, as it is to some of the other countries operating other systems, to do that one essential thing in order to secure a speedier rate of progress, and that is to depress consumption standards because after all, it is only by depressing consumption standards, increasing the capital formation, investing the proceeds and gradually raising the rate of investment that one can develop the economy.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The figures are well known. Whereas we are today investing 7.5 to 8 per cent. of our national income and are aiming to attain a figure of 10.5 per cent by the end of the Plan period, there are countries which claim to be investing as much as 20, 25 and even 30 per cent. of their national income. But I think it would be unwise to indulge too much in such comparisons. Many of those figures relate not to the first plan or the second plan but to the third, fourth or fifth. And, as I said, one large neighbouring country, which started planning more or less, about the same time as ours, does not put figures that are comparable with ours. I myself have never seen a figure in regard to the national income of China, and I should ask any hon. Member here who has that figure to furnish it to me and tell me what is the total national income of China, how much of it is invested, and at what rate their national income is rising from year to year. Therefore, I say that there is no basis for comparison. But this is only by the way in order to clear a certain amount of misapprehension.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not available at government level? Or is it that Government have failed to get it?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is not available even at government level, because they have not instituted a machinery for calculating national income. We made enquiries through our Ambassador—we sent a questionnaire as a matter of fact —in order to get the sort of information that we furnish in our Plan, and although very much valuable information has been furnished, there is no information in regard to national income.

I was saying that what I am trying to do is not to apportion credit or blame, but to consider the bearing of the First Five Year Plan on the most important question in connection with the Second Plan, and that is, the raising of resources for the Plan. I shall return to the question of resources, but I repeat that anyone who is charged with the duty of raising revenues of this order for an ambitious effort like this must be concerned very much indeed as to how this increase in national income is finally finding a home among different sections of the population, because on the answer to that question will depend the precise character of the taxation measures that that person could bring forward. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to perfect our statistical machinery in that respect. We have a population which does not take very kindly to answering questions. Everybody does not deal with banks, and in many areas we are really groping in the dark. I have no doubt that as the work of the National Sample Survey under the guidance of the National Income Committee expands and people get used to these enquiries, more and more information will be coming our way. Till then, we must do the best that we can with the information that is currently available to us. That is all I have to say in regard to the results attained from the First Plan.

The next general question I would like to deal with is this business of the discrepancies between the Plan-frame and, may be, some Planning Committee of the Parliament which met in between, and the final shape of the Plan that we have put forward before the House now. Here I cannot help feeling that hon. Members are attaching too much sanctity to the Plan-frame. The Plan-frame is not like the Constitution. It is not something that in advance we fix as limits beyond which we must not go. It is not a frame of that kind. 'Frame' may be a wrong word; you might call it a 'Plan sketch', because, as I said just now, as we are working within the four corners, so a frame has four corners. I say we are working within the four corners of parliamentary democracy. Now, certainly if there is any discrepancy between the provisions of that Constitution and our practices, we should be taken to task. But a Plan-frame or an outline or a sketch is nothing more than what it pretends to be. In other words, it was an attempt........

Shri Kamath: Pretends to be?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Professes to be. I thank the hon. Member for the better choice of word. It is not often that he has that choice.

Shri Kamath: Truth comes out (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It shows that he is always alert.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: He is alert. I think that is a very valuable asset to the House.

I was saying that the Plan-frame was really an essay in what statisticians and experts are fond of calling 'macroplanning', that is to say, planning on a big scale, just by the big features. That macro-planning gives us our bearing in this, whether there should be a different pattern in the frame, in which case we might have gone on a different track. That is one thing.

Secondly, when the Plan-frame was drawn up, all the relevant material, it is needless to say, was not available. Otherwise, we should have produced more than the Plan-frame. The planners who drew it up did have certain contacts with some Ministries of the Central Government. From some, they got some idea of what their targets were or what the corresponding financial counterparts were. In other Ministries, they found that people were not prepared with their information. Their contacts with the State Governments were almost non-existing; that is a very important point —that is about half the Plan.

Therefore, they produced something based on averages, on the pattern of the last Plan, a general idea of what the future needs were, a background of perspective planning such as we have drawn up for 20 to 25 years and so on. But when we got down to the task of drawing up a Plan in detail, we had to deal with plans which had been drawn up by a host of planning authorities, beginning from the village, District council, District authorities, State Governments, local boards, autonomous bodies like Port Trusts, Central Ministries, their boards, scientific institutions and so on and so forth. The task of reconciling all this and fashioning some kind of integrated whole and then dovetailing it what the private sector was likely to achieve was a very complicated task. But it was pursued with all the diligence and all earnestness that the planners, Government and officials were capable of. And this is the result.

Now I think we should not spend too much time on working out the percentages in the Plan-frame and comparing them with the percentages that we find today. Anyway, that is a general statement, but I am aware of gravamen of the charge in regard to these discrepancies, and that is that so far as the structure of the Plan is concerned, two important changes have been made. One is that the private sector seems to have been accorded a little more favourable treatment than was assumed in the Plan-frame and the other is, whether in the private sector or in the public sector—preferably in the public sector—that the provision for heavy machinery is less again than what was given in the Plan-frame.

As regards the first charge, I imagine that it can now be dealt with a little better in the light of the industrial policy statement. Secondly, one had to take into account of the facts as they existed on the basis of the old industrial policy statement. Take the case of aluminium, for instance, which was referred to by Shri Gopalan, or ferro-manganese. These matters had been proceeded with on the basis of the industrial policy statement and the matters had gone too far for us to be able to draw back. In other words, undertakings had been given, engagements had been entered into with certain people or certain interests for starting these. But, again taking an instance, now that aluminium has been included in the public sector, I have no doubt that any further expansion in that field will be in the public sector, and I think hon. Members ought to rest content with that.

Take the case of heavy machinery. Here again, speaking broadly, there are only two possible approaches to the problem of making heavy machinery. We can either develop capacity of a general nature which can be adapted to particular needs or we can set up specialised units for meeting specific requirements. Ultimately, there may have to be a combination of both methods when demand is sufficient. For items required steadily and in large quantities, special units of production will have to be set up, and for the others we shall have to rely on undertakings which can produce different items at different times according to our varying needs. The projects that are included in the N.I.D.C. in this field are so far of the latter kind —the heavy foundries, the heavy forge and the heavy structural shaft, which produce the major components of the industrial plant. The load on them can be varied according to changing requirements. But it is equally necessary to develop more specialised capacity to meet the requirements of the more important industries which are likely to have a sustained demand for particular types of equipment. Such capacity is, as it happens, already developing in the private sector to meet the requirements of the textile industry, jute industry, sugar industry and many others. Obviously, there is nothing to be gained by duplicating these or scrapping the existing establishments and starting something afresh. But the heavy plant and

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

machinery for steel and some other basic industries have, as a token of our good intentions and our determination to implement them, been included in schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, and we recognise it will have to be developed in the public sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even with that first category where the private sector has developed the machineries, there are gaps, as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said some time ago. Would those gaps be filled in by the public sector or the private sector?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): By both.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It all depends on the kind of gaps that there are. If, for instance, it is easier for them by an extension of their existing machinery, that is, at an economic cost to produce that—subject to all other controls and regulations and so on and controls on profits also, to which I shall come later—there is no reason why they should not be allowed to develop. We are concentrating attention on the technologically more difficult things and the aim can be summarised like this, that at any time or other, and preferably in the Third Plan period, we hope to be able to manufacture the bulk of the parts that we shall require for setting up a new iron and steel plant. It is a kind of summation of our ambitions in that respect.

So far as the Second Five Year Plan period is concerned, it is not practicable now to be able to make many of the parts of the plant that we so badly need and so quickly too, and in any case, we have entered into commitments, but all these commitments provide that, to the extent to which we can, these parts will be fabricated in this country. Although we may not be able to start the actual production of the more complicated items of heavy machinery for our basic industries, I think we shall find ourselves well prepared to undertake this task in the Third Plan period. Therefore, the time that is available to us—it is not too long considering the complexity of the subject—can be utilised by us for technical and preparatory work and engaging technicians and consultants from foreign countries and making out detailed projects. It is in the light of that that we have included a provision for heavy machinery, and since there is the kind of flexibility that the Prime Minister mentioned in the Plan, it may even be possible to improve on some of these items, for which provision has been made, as we go along. That is all I should like to say at this moment in regard to the structure of the Plan.

As regards priorities, not many points have been made except the point that was made by the last speaker. I am afraid I disagree with him that Rs. 100 crores should be diverted from National Extension to irrigation facilities and draw fresh resources. There will have to be fresh resources; Rs. 100 crores could be raised by salt excise, and another Rs. 100 crores saved by not introducing prohibition. The last is a matter which has been agreed to by the House as a matter of policy. So far as salt excise is concerned, if at all the time comes, if the House at any time feels in a mood for accepting it, then the Finance Ministry would have the first claim on it towards the resources that are already to be raised.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Policies may change for good.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is a very wise statement, but I do not quite know what the bearing of it is on this unless the hon. Member means prohibition (*interruption*). I was going to say that I think it would be wrong and unwise to divert Rs. 100 crores or any sum from National Extension to irrigation. Irrigation certainly gives an increase in agricultural production, but I am one of those who believe that we have been too modest about our anticipated agricultural production and I believe that the agricultural production will come in far greater volume, not as a result of irrigation facilities or even fertilisers, but as a result of improved agricultural techniques, particularly the choice of good strains, good seeds and their multiplication as fast as we can. I have myself seen spectacular results achieved by the substitution of good seeds for bad. I have seen a national extension farm in which the local wheat had been sown side by side with well-known varieties of wheat, like 720, and the production of wheat of the former variety is about eight maunds per acre while the production of the other is between 25-30 maunds an acre. Results even more remarkable have been achieved as a result of hybrid maize seed that has been introduced here—I think 88 maunds per acre had been reached. I am a great believer in the possibility of increasing agricultural production through the workers under the national extension movement.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Is there justification to say that production will go up to 40 or 50 per cent?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I would not commit myself to any percentage like this although I realise that it is a stigma against planners. The point was made by some hon. friend I think Shri Asoka Mehta asked. How do we go, all of a sudden from 18 to 40 per cent? What happens to the transport? What happens to this excess? After all, under realisation or under-fulfilment of the targets may be serious but over-fulfilment of the targets......

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It is more dangerous.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Here is my colleague the Minister of Agriculture, saying that it is more dangerous. I myself would not go so far as to say that it is dangerous. It is all a question of what you are able to deal first. The question is pertinent as to what it would mean in quantity. I must say, to restore perspective to this question, that any additional increase could not be of an order of more than about two million tons a year. After all, ten million tons represents eighteen per cent. Even if you double it, that is another eighteen per cent. in five years, it is three million. I should put it between two and three million tons a year over and above what has been provided for.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What has been achieved.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, what has been provided for in the next Plan that is to say, what is implicit in this eighteen per cent. My hon. friend is referring to the increase that took place in the First Plan period. That also was of the order of eighteen per cent.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: 12·75 million tons per year.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: On that we may improve by another 2-3 million tons. We have provided for the movement, handling or absorption of 4:5 million tons. I do not think that there will be any very serious problem if that were to go up by another two or three million tons. That is the kind of excess or shortage that comes to us as a result of the variations in the monsoon. The variations in the monsoon themselves make a change of that order. Therefore, I do not think it is going to pose any major problem.

While I am on this subject, I should say that we cannot put this surplus to more than one use. Either we make sure that the internal potential will be much less as a result of this increase in production with necessary changes in the details of this additional production—which I am planning to take care of that is one use—or, if we find that the internal potential does not rise and is not going to be affected as a result of this production, then, it means that that amount of consumption is not required in this country. In that case, as the Prime Minister said, we may be able to export. Where will you export? Where does anyone export things? You compete in the general world market. What price will you get? That is another issue. We find today that the price in the world market, both of wheat and rice, is higher than that ruling in the country. Anyway, it is a question not of exporting at one time all these nine or ten million tons but two or three million tons in a year. If we do export, then it will enable us to increase our foreign exchange earnings, other things remaining equal. We may get about Rs. 80 crores, if it is two million tons. Therefore, we should be able to get another Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 400 crores towards our foreign exchange gap. That is the sort of reasoning that applies to this question of additional agricultural production.

Now, I come to the main problem—resources. I have covered part of the ground yesterday in connection with the resolution on disparities of income or ceiling on income and so on. I remain of the opinion that the Planning Commission has indicated in sufficient detail the different lines which should be adopted by the fiscal authorities for raising the income—whether it is Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 crores according to the schemes of non-development expenditure.

There is one connection between taxation and borrowings and savings. I have noticed the hon. Members arguing both that the taxation could be increased and that savings and borrowings also could be increased. It is my feeling that the ordinary citizen who is in a position to save something from his current consumption will not find it possible both to pay additional taxes and to save to an increasing extent. Therefore, there is the danger of double calculation here.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

In other words, some hon. Members may say that there is another Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores. Let us take Prof. Kaldor's figures. Here is Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores which you may get for your fisc by taxing it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not by way of additional taxation. You are losing so much because of evasion.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I will come to these detailed figures. I am only taking an instance.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Simply by vigilance, you can get Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not on that point. I am only taking a big enough figure to impress you. Supposing there is Rs. 200 crores—not justified by Prof. Kaldor but by other measures—to that extent, may be, the borrowing and saving proceedings will be affected. You will have to consider as to which are the classes which are taxed today. Then, you will have to find what part they are playing in supplying the proceeds of your annual borrowings or what part they are playing today in the savings campaign. We have reason to believe that much of the borrowing, even now, comes from the urban areas. It is true that a few States have made a very good beginning in the way of collecting savings from rural areas. I think the Madras State has been eminently successful and their methods are gradually being introduced elsewhere. In the matter of small savings Uttar Pradesh has been eminently successful. But, we have yet to spread our net-work of savings in the rural areas. To the extent to which those are new and virgin fields, certainly there is room for increasing the flow of savings, but to the extent to which you will be drawing on the same classes, namely, the class in urban areas who are giving your direct taxes as well as contributing to your borrowings and savings, we shall have to take care that there is no double accounting of this. That is the point that I wish to make.

The other point with regard to taxation is the one made by Shri Tripathi. He advocates a theory that all you have to do is to make a deliberate increase in the wages to workers and then it will be easy to collect the same amount of money from them. He forgets that the slabs of income-tax differ according to the income. I think that is not what he actually wanted to say.

Shri Nambiar: His theory of increased wages was not to collect money in that way. His idea was to give more wages to the workers.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Would it not be better if Shri Tripathi himself were to explain what he meant?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: He is a professional advocate.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That only confirms my suspicion that that is not what Shri Tripathi said. I think that is a wrong theory and that leads me to support the point that Shri Asoka Mehta made, that the more dispersed the incomes are the more difficult it is going to be. This has not got any bearing on the philosophy. Let the incomes be dispersed.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): Is it not a fact, because dispersed incomes are there in the West it has been found much easier to collect as they are known and are not able to be hidden?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In the west the basic rates of tax are much higher. The whole system is different. I am now basing my observation on the system as it exists in this country. Secondly, in this country the workers are only about 3 or 4 millions in organised industries, in a population of 360 million. In the west the working population or the working force forms a very large proportion of the population. Therefore the whole system is different. Again, our exemption limits are fairly high. They do not touch the workers today. If in future we re-fashion our taxing system, may be it can be done, but I do not think there is any justification for deliberately raising the wages in order that the task of the Finance Minister would be facilitated. It is a very tempting offer but I have to reject. That is not to say that on merits the workers should not get what is due to them. That is a field on which I cannot enter because I am not competent to enter on that. This is a matter which must be dealt with by my colleague, who knows all about labour and labour policies. I think he was also Chairman of the Labour Panel. I am not on that point. I am only on the point of facility or otherwise of collecting smaller resources and I am agreeing with Shri Asoka Mehta that this Plan will throw up large surpluses and that we must concentrate attention on tapping those surpluses.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: The second suggestion I made was that wages might be raised and frozen in Provident Fund proportionately, so that the entire money goes to you.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is only another way of increasing the earnings. They are welcome to get what they can get on the merits of the case and to the extent to which, by extension of Provident Fund and so on, we get receipts they are welcome. But what I am denying is the validity of deliberately raising the wages in order that, as I said, the task of the tax-gatherer should be facilitated. I do not accept that theory, but I do accept this theory that it will be increasingly the duty of the Finance Minister to see that these large surpluses that come to people to raise their incomes are tapped; in other words, this process of the rich getting richer is obstructed at the right time and those accretions which are due not so much due to their own efforts, but due to the efforts the country is making for development,—those accretions go to the public fisc. There my only disability is that I am not in a position to say what exactly I shall do in the first year, the second year, the third year, the fourth year or the fifth year of the Plan. When the estate duties will be touched, what view we take of the gifts' tax, to what extent are we prepared to go in regard to the imposition of the tax on wealth, what about capital gains: all these questions I hope to be able to answer at the proper time. I cannot answer them in more precise terms than what the Planning Commission has done in the course of its report.

One matter, somehow advantageously received a great deal of attention and that is, these figures of tax evasion put out by Prof. Kaldor. I hope that when I place a copy of the report on the Table of the House I shall be in a position to place a note from the Central Board of Revenue explaining our calculations in the matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is Rs. 30 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Whatever attitude of suspicion scepticism, cynicism and others, Members wish to bring to bear on it, that is their look-out. There will also be economists and other specialists who will be studying these figures and we hope that finally *satyameva jayate* will be the result.

I am not entering into those arguments here because these arguments are far too involved and they cannot be covered in the course of a speech like this. But I am only getting my hit in so as to put in connection with this that in our opinion the estimates that have been put forward by Prof. Kaldor are excessive. He starts from estimates of net output.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Prof. Kaldor would have proceeded on certain figures which were supplied by the Central Board of Revenue.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, it was the Indian Statistical Institute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In his foreword, he has said that the Revenue Department has supplied them.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Why are we deluding ourselves that a particular figure is right or wrong. I am only placing the other side before the House. After all what will it avail the House to find finally that these figures are on the high side. Supposing we find that some lower figure should be taken; would they not say: "Yes; now we know where we stand"? Why this insistence that Prof. Kaldor must be right and therefore the figure of Rs. 300 crores must be there? Anyway, I am entitled to have my say in the matter, because the administrative responsibility for producing results in this matter will rest with me and therefore the least I can claim is to be allowed to speak.

Shri Kamath: You will have the last word also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I may have the last word also. So, I only explain, without entering into any controversy, that Prof. Kaldor started from the estimates of net output in various sectors of the economy. Here I may say, I do not mind if Prof. Kaldor makes another statement. These are figures which we would put forward scientifically: how much is likely to be the wages, interests, profits and rents. Then, on the latter items he estimates certain percentages. Mr. Kaldor finds that the total of non-wages and non-salary incomes liable to tax should be Rs. 1,142 crores as compared to Rs. 572 crores which are assessed at present. We feel that this argument is highly conjectural and the assumption that the proportion of incomes evading tax is the same at all ranges of income is questionable. It might be, for instance, that a large number of marginal incomes around Rs. 5,000 or Rs.

[**Shri C. D. Deshmukh**]

6,000 or even Rs. 10,000 escape tax, but, if this is so, the yield would not be very large. In other words, even if you agree on a figure of an income which evades tax, you have still to calculate what tax will result if those incomes were assessed and that will depend on what sector the evasion takes place. Therefore, as I said, this micro-planning does not always give you a correct answer. I myself mentioned once or twice an estimate of Rs. 30 crores. May be that might be Rs. 40 crores but I should be very much surprised if it is very much more than that. In any case, whatever we can lay our hands on will certainly be grist to our mill. It is nobody's case that evaded income should not be taxed and we have yet to give our views on the sort of resolution that was moved by the hon. Member Shri Kamath. This is all neutral ground.

Shri Kamath: We will find common ground sometime later.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Might be; I cannot say. But at the moment, it is neutral ground. It is not hostile ground. Therefore, I think that still leaves us this problem of how to raise resources. I do not think I can with advantage go any further into this matter.

There are one or two other matters. Borrowing and saving need not keep us long, because I myself feel that the estimates of borrowing will be realised. I have also hopes that once our machinery is well set in train, it should be possible at least to realise the figure that we have taken for small savings without involving any harassment to anyone. In this context I take the opportunity of rejecting the suggestion that we should have anything like compulsory loans. Again, this is a double-edged weapon. To the extent you have compulsory loans, you cannot have savings. You cannot have both-compulsory loans and savings. I find great difficulty in contemplating a system in which there will be both voluntary loans and compulsory loans. Either they must be purely voluntary or they must be purely compulsory.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Once the Finance Minister said that he would resort to abnormal methods if resources are not forthcoming.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This particular abnormality is not included in that.

I shall next say a few words about external resources. The foreign exchange gap, as the hon. Members know, is Rs. 1,100 crores, and we think that Rs. 200 crores could be used from accumulated sterling balances. Therefore, Rs. 900 crores has to be secured by way of net inflow of resources from abroad. There is this possibility. If we increase or improve our agricultural production to the extent to which it is not needed for consumption, it might also help us either to reduce our imports or to earn some money by way of export. The other methods are given there—loans from international institutions, loans from the general markets of the world, grants from international institutions, bankers' credits, so on and so forth. The only item in regard to which there is always a doctrinaire difference between ourselves and some of the Members opposite is about foreign investment. I myself also feel that it is not entirely a question of money but also a question of technological advance, know-how and so on. I feel that the two are connected together and therefore it would not be right for us to deny—subject to whatever safeguard we wish to impose to secure our independence, so to speak—a certain measure of inflow of foreign investment. The figure that we have taken is not a very large one. It compares favourably with the figure that we know of—the foreign investment which had been attracted to this country in the last seven years. I think it was Rs. 130 crores.

Now, a suggestion has been made that we ought to raise resources by curtailing foreign remittances or again, by taking compulsory loans from those who make profits here and who wish to send dividends abroad or by preventing repatriation. All these are measures of desperation which I do not think a self-respecting country ought to adopt. That is one thing. Secondly, from a business point of view, it really means that we now wish to come on a different level of politics and polity. Can we, if ever, cut the thread of any kind of international intercourse such as we are familiar with in our international monetary organisations? Take, for instance, the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We are members of them, and we are governed by the rules of those institutions as long as we belong to them. After all, take one instance. We cannot belong to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and follow this method of stopping all foreign remittances of dividends and profits and taking compulsory loans from foreigners and preventing repatriation,—that is capital transfer—although capital transfers can be regulated in the interests of exchange stability of the member country. But supposing we were to break the code of conduct which is incumbent on the members of these organisations, then we have no right to count for loans from the international institutions. Then you must omit that item, and so instead of getting some resources that way, you may be losing resources in some way. In any case, we on this side are convinced that it would be unwise and it would be, as I said, beneath the dignity of this country to have recourse to such methods: nor do I feel that the conditions are so desperate as to drive us to this course of action.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Are you inviting foreign investments in India?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are not inviting; we are encouraging them. We are saying in the industrial policy resolution that whatever we said in the last industrial policy statement remains unchanged in regard to the treatment of foreign investment. We stand committed to this, and therefore, we are precluded from following the kind of course that has been suggested by the hon. Member.

There is only one last point which I should like to make, and that is with regard to deficit financing. To the extent to which we receive external assistance, I think it will alleviate the results of our internal deficit financing, because, resources from abroad will be thrown into the country to the extent to which we have to stand on our own feet. It would mean that we have to raise additional resources, that is to say, to spare them from current consumption; and that makes the problem of deficit financing all the more difficult. Therefore, these two things as well as taxation, are all tied together. Taxation, deficit financing and foreign assistance are tied together. You cannot very well alter one without having its reaction on the other. To the extent to which we are successful in raising more taxation, particularly more taxation and by small savings—not so much of borrowing because borrowing can be turned into money and the bonds can be turned into money—to that extent deficit financing will not be dangerous. Again, to the extent to which we get foreign assistance, deficit fiancing of a larger order

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three categories are tied together and as I said, one cannot disturb one without disturbing the other.

The last question is about prices which the lady Member opposite raised. We have studied the situation in regard to the rise in the price trends and the general economic situation. Our conclusion is that there is no reason to view with alarm the present trend of prices in the country and that the situation is on the whole well in hand. To the extent to which rise in prices has benefited the agricultural sector, we will keep on, because it acted as a corrective to the earlier situation when agricultural prices had been unduly depressed. For the future, the important point is to keep a close watch on the prices, production, money supply and bank credit. The Government are fully alive to this, and I can assure the House that we shall take the necessary steps at the appropriate time.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Prime Minister, I think, rightly, observed that this debate on the Second Five Year Plan has synchronised with the anniversary of the Mahaparinirvana of a great son of India, the great Lord Buddha. We are very happy, Sir, that we honoured and paid tribute to the memory of one of the greatest sons that Hindu India could produce, but we expected some message either from the President or from the Prime Minister on that day of Buddha Jayanti. I have been supplied with a copy of a resolution which was passed under the auspices of a great Congress leader and there the Executive Committee of the Bharat Go Sevak Samaj at a meeting held in Delhi placed on record—

> " 'its high sense of gratitude' to Prime Minister Nehru for his assurance to the President of the Samaj, Sant Tukroji that cow slaughter will be totally banned throughout the country in the near future."
>
> The meeting requested the Prime Minister that an official announcement be made to this effect on May 24 the day of the Buddha Jayanti celebrations."

The Great Buddha wanted to reconstruct the life of this great nation, prompted by certain spiritual and moral objectives. We also want to build up a new India and to rescue our impoverished masses from poverty, starvation and abject low standard of living. But I want to say one thing in a spirit

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

of humility that if we take the name of Buddha let us not indulge in any bluff or bluster. If you want to take his name, his sacred name, let us not say anything to our country and our people that we are going to suddenly raise the agricultural production from 15 per cent. to 35 or 40 per cent. Let us not indulge in that kind of propaganda and mislead our people and also mislead the countries outside. It may be that you need funds badly from external sources. But let us not in that way do anything which will not be correct, which will be not in keeping with our traditions and genious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Cannot there be honest difference of calculations ?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : I want to point out that there has been a difference between the Vice-President of the Planning Commission and the Food Minister and Agriculture Minister. I want to know how they are going to raise this to 35 per cent. or 40 per cent. They have not been able to explain how they are going to do it.

Sir, I admit that this plan is a beautiful collection of excellent theses, but I maintain with regret that it is unrealistic. It suffers from five gaps which deserve the consideration, the dispassionate consideration of the Members of this House.

The first is the reserve gap; the second is the danger of inflation due to deficit financing and inevitable and concomitant control and corruption; thirdly, I am distressed by the transport bottleneck and especially the inadequate attention given to road transport; fourthly effective administrative set up and risk of bureaucratisation and lastly (fifth) lack of proper defence programme and well-knit and integrated agrarian reform.

Sir, with regard to finance, you know we are thinking of a Plan to the extent of Rs. 4,800 crores. Government says that the budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments may come to Rs. 2,400 crores. The problem is how to find the balance of Rs. 2,400 crores. Sir, I am disturbed to find that a man like the Chief Minister of my State, the State of West Bengal, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, pointed out that the financial burden involved in the execution of the Second Five Year Plan will be beyond the present capacity of the country. He also added that the different major heads under which the expenditure was envisaged in the Plan frame would lead to a lop-sided development which will seriously endanger the prospects and balanced growth of the national economy.

I am also distressed that a man like Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, for whom we have all great regard, also said that he was rather sceptical about Government's ability to raise the necessary funds. Referring to the question of deficit financing, Pandit Kunzru said : Despite the steps taken by the Planning Commission, the danger of artificial increase of currency in circulation was obvious.

But it may be said that Pandit Kunzru and Dr. Roy did not have all the information and the data placed before the Commission. But what has made me unhappy is that a Member of the Planning Commission has publicly issued a grave warning that all calculations of India's Second Five Year Plan might flounder on the rock of inflation, progressive heavy taxation and rigid control. You know, Sir, that was a statement by Shri K. C. Neogy, a Member of the Planning Commission, and he feared that the calculations of the Second Plan's financial resources in the public sector was characterised by wishful thinking. That is a strong expression to come from a Member of the Planning Commission. Mr. Neogy has pleaded for the allocation of priorities on the projects in the Second Plan and to pay more attention to the aspect of transport. And rightly, Sir, in my humble opinion, has Mr. Neogy said "that the Second Plan should have been primarily treated as marking a momentous transition to a full and more comprehensive Plan in the third quinquennium, for which the foundations would have been well and truly laid in the second Plan."

Now he has given arguments, not mere generalisations, as to why he said that this is beyond our resources. Mr. Neogy has pointed out that "the calculation of the financial resources for the public sector of the Plan at Rs. 4,800 crores seems to be characterised by wishful thinking, rather than by reasonable expectations. Even then there is an uncovered gap, and large as the gap is, that may well prove to be an underestimate".

Then he goes on to say that "there are indications that the revenue surplus may prove disappointing. The assumed foreign aid figure is a measure of our need, but that does not make it easily attainable." He points out that " it will perhaps be idle to expect the State Governments as a whole to fulfil their targets of additional taxation." You know Sir, that in the neighbouring State additional sales tax has been imposed and this has led to great difficulties and upsetting of the markets. Mr. Neogy proceeds on to say "Once inflationary conditions supervene as a concomitant of this order of deficit financing, all monetary calculations of the Plan expenditure will be upset, cost of projects will be increased and Plan fulfilment reduced in real terms." I wanted some categorical statement from the Finance Minister, but possibly it will come from the hon. Planning Minister and I want to know whether what Mr. Neogy has said is correct or not.

Mr. Neogy says: "Those to be the hardest hit would be people in the fixed income groups who number over five million and include government servants at all levels, teachers and other non-government employees. These classes would thus be called upon to bear the brunt of capital formation through deficit financing after they have patiently borne the war-time and post-war decline in their standards of life."

He ultimately sums up his weighty observations by saying:

> "Inflation, progressively heavy taxation and rigid controls that appear to be inevitable may well set in motion forces of reaction and demoralization at different levels of society. And if demoralization overtakes the people in general, it will in all conscience be too dear a price to pay for economic progress, even if real progress be possible under such conditions."

Sir, you could not be present one day and you asked me to take the Chair at a meeting of Committee A when we discussed the Plan Policy, outlay, and allocation. I had the privilege of listening to a number of speeches of hon. Members and I tried to get some light from the Planning Minister. He was good enough to draw my attention to page 617 of the Second Five Year Plan book, which has been published, and he pointed out that Mr. Neogy has also signed this document. I was thankful to him, but I am somewhat distressed to find that the planners themselves are quite inconsistent. I thought that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, the Deputy Chairman, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Planning Member, and Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh, the Finance Member, would review the arguments of Mr. Neogy and point out that his facts are not correct or that there are other data which do not justify his apprehension or that deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores would not set in motion forces of reaction and demoralisation at different levels of society. But I am rather intrigued to find in the concluding chapter of the Plan, that all the members including Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh, and Shri J. C. Ghosh have really endorsed what Mr. Neogy has said. I am reading the exact language of the concluding chapter.

> "In a Plan of such wide scope there is always room for differences in emphasis which must be appreciated. Shri K. C. Neogy has specially stressed that in view of the magnitude of the Plan it will be difficult to implement it in a period of five years and that deficit financing on an excessive scale may prove dangerous to the economy and may cause hardship to certain sections of the population. He has also drawn particular attention to the need for balanced development of transport and production generally."

I do not really understand the attitude of the planners. I am afraid they are inconsistent. If they accept this note of dissent and the strong observations of Mr. Neogy, then it is difficult for them in all conscience to commend the Plan as it stands for the acceptance of the country and this Parliament. Really, they have put forward no data, no arguments, and no cogent reasons to show that Mr. Neogy is wrong, and therefore his pessimistic conclusions do not deserve that amount of consideration or weight. But I find that the Chief Minister of my State, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy has almost said the same thing, and Pandit H. N. Kunzru also has taken the same view.

In regard to objectives, I am very happy that the Communist comrades have changed their view. After Moscow has changed its view, I find that there

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

is a corresponding change in India. They are playing down in Soviet Russia the personality cult, and they are possibly singing a different tune here. Nobody in his senses would oppose the objectives which have inspired the planners.

What are those objectives? They are (i) a sizable increase in national income, (ii) rapid industrialisation, (iii) reduction of inequalities, and (iv) a large expansion of employment opportunities. It is stupid for any party or any citizen in India to non-co-operate with the Plan, when these are the objectives. The question is not one of objectives. It is really one of priorities. The question is whether it is realistic and whether the resources we have got as such will be able to fulfil those objectives.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You must accelerate the institutional changes needed to make our economy dynamic and progressive. But the difficulty is that our administrative set-up is still very antiquated, and not geared up to a dynamic economy and to work out diversified economic patterns in our national make-up. I am therefore afraid of bureaucratisation. I am afraid of multiplication of bureaucracy. I am afraid that there might really be loss of efficiency on that score.

The Finance Minister was saying that there is no real serious apprehension of inflation. But what do we find today? When you declare from the house-tops that there has been an increase in our national income to the tune of 18 per cent. and in our *per capita* income to the tune of 11 per cent., we find that there has already been an inflationary spiral operating. You know that the price of rice, the price of mustard oil and other commodities and so on have gone up. What is the Finance Minister doing? What is the Planning Minister doing to control it? When the prices slumped, they took immediate steps to push them up higher. But when they are going up, what steps are they taking?

When I say that it will not be worthy of this Parliament to sanction an unrealistic Plan, I do not dispute the figures given to us. I was sorry that in Committee A, when we were meeting, Member after Member challenged the accuracy of the figures. There were Members who doubted whether the 18 per cent. increase was correct; there were others who doubted whether 11 per cent. increase was correct. I do not doubt those figures. But what I doubt is that this 18 per cent. has not been evenly distributed among the different income-groups. What I apprehend is that this 11 per cent. or 18 per cent. has really benefited the higher income-groups. Therefore, although I am deeply distressed by this kind of criticism, I wish something had been said by the Finance Minister to justify that this 18 per cent. or 11 per cent. increase in national income is a correct figure. We know, our statistical machinery is very defective, and that our data are sometimes not correct. When a man like Professor Kaldor is brought to this country to advise Government, and when he gives certain figures and makes certain statements, the Finance Minister stands up here in this House and says that Mr. Kaldor had not taken the figures from the Central Board of Revenue, but from the Statistical Institute, and therefore Government do not accept his figures as correct. Sir, this is an amazing state of things. In regard to figures, certainly the Statistical Institute's figures and the Central Board of Revenue's figures ought to tally. There should be no difference of opinion. What I want to point out is that although the figures may be correct, yet this 11 per cent. or 18 per cent. increase has not been affected among the lower income-groups, but it has really been effected among the higher income-groups. Therefore, there is still greater disparity, and there is the need for better distribution and greater uplift of the under-dogged in our society.

We have abolished landlords and *jagirdars*. But about fifteen thousand men went to jail in Rajasthan, in one single State, because of the *bhooswami* agitation. Do not think that these landlords and *jagirdars* were feudal noblemen who were clamouring for the restoration of their feudal rights, and were fighting for the purpose. All those people went to jail.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): They have unconditionally withdrawn their agitation.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What I am saying is this. Of all people, my hon. friend Shri Kasliwal ought to know that in the first Act, all *jagirdars* whose income was below Rs. 5,000 were exempted from abolition by statute. Ultimately, I do not know what happened. They removed that exemption, and that has led to all this trouble. All that we are saying is that here is a State of actual cultivators. These *jagirdars* are not really feudal noblemen who were intermediaries, but they were rooted to the soil, and they were actually cultivating these lands. In my own State of West Bengal, the zamindaries have been abolished. We are all happy that the zamindars have gone. But the result is that so far as the poor ryot is concerned, the position remains the same. There is a Bengali saying :

।। तुमि के तिमिरे, तुमि शेइ तिमिरे ।।

The ryot is exactly in the same hopeless and helpless situation as he was in before. As a matter of fact, the position has become worse.

You know that when the State has got to recover rent or revenue, they can initiate public recovery act proceedings, and then they send the decree to the certificate officer, and he attaches the holding or the movable property, and everything is sold. When the zamindar was there, three years' period was the limitation period, and nobody used to file a suit against the ryot, until after the last day of the limitation period. You know also that although we are trying to speed up our judiciary and our legal system, it takes about a couple of years to finalise the law suit. So, even if there is a suit to recover arrears of rent, it takes about five to six years. So, the ryot in the past used to get some respite at least. But now he does not get respite even for five or six weeks. The rent is the same, and the surcharge is the same.

Therefore, I would submit that it is no good simply saying that we have abolished *zamindaris*, and we have abolished *jagirdaris*. We have got to do something more. My grievance is not because one planner is saying that we shall force up our food production by 40 per cent. My objection is not to that. My objection is that he does not give the data to justify this colossal increase. In this House, as you would remember, the figure given to us by the Food and Agriculture Minister was 15 per cent. to 18 per cent.

What they did was quite proper. First of all, they say in this Plan that foodgrains production has gone up by 20 per cent. Secondly, they say that over 6 million acres of land have been brought under irrigation through major works. Thirdly, they say that another 10 million acres are benefited through smaller irrigation works. Therefore, they say, taking all this into account, you can count upon a 15 per cent. or 18 per cent. increase. Now how will you jump from 18 per cent. to 40 per cent.? How are you going to do it? Take, for instance, my State of West Bengal. It is an absurd thing to suggest that there. It is impossible of achievement, because you have not got the land to do it. It is a truncated State. You cannot do it. I wish it could be done. Let us know if we are wrong; we will be very happy to have a phenomenal increase from 18 per cent. to 40 per cent. But please do not humbug people. Please do not bluff people. Do not think that because the elections are coming, you have got to dole out something to some people, and therefore, indulge in mere propaganda. Do not make it a Plan of politics. Make it a purely economic Plan based on actual realistic data. Seventy-five per cent. of the present holdings are uneconomic. With multiple fragmentation of holdings, how can you possibly increase this production? If it can be achieved, it may be good for getting foreign exchange. If you can export, it may be helpful to be on the right side of Eisenhower of the United States, or other countries. But let me know how you are going to do it. Give me the facts, give me the data.

You can increase your road transport, you can extend the railways, you can remove bottlenecks. Where there is one railway train running, you can put 10 railway trains and thereby remove all impediments. But you cannot do it in the case of agriculture, especially when you have taken into account all the irrigated areas.

The most distressful feature which troubles me is the unemployment problem, coming as I do from West Bengal. My Chief Minister issued a statement that for every 100 middle class persons employed in Greater Calcutta, including the whole industrial sector, there are 47 young men unemployed, who are willing, qualified, able and anxious to work, but do not get employment. If you read the Plan carefully, you will find that there is a back-log of unemployment, and under-employment is still to be made good. Look at the population growth. That means an addition of 4 to 5 million people every year. Even at 1·2 per cent. per annum, it will be about 50 lakhs

[Shri N. C. Chattarjee]

additional increase. Therefore, even if you provide for 10 million jobs or even 12 million jobs, there will still be 25 million of further population in five years. I do not know how it has got to be tackled. But nobody thought of any kind of family planning, planning in other ways.

I am glad to know that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has made it perfectly clear that the socialist pattern of society is not rooted on doctrine or dogma. I am very happy that he has made that statement. He opposed in the Upper House the other day as unpractical the plan of putting a ceiling on all income. Yesterday, I am sorry, the Finance Minister resorted to a face-saving device by accepting the amendment of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's by saying: 'O yes, that I do not accept, but I accept Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's amendment that there should be reduction of disparity'. This kind of face-saving is nothing. Shri Jahawaharlal Nehru's approach is most straightforward. I like the Prime Minister's approach. Boldly say that this would not work, this is purely pandering to the gallery, this is no good. You have got to develop our country according to our own genius and tradition. You have got to take particular care to see that the economy should not be monolithic, otherwise, it may develop into a totalitarian or fascist State. There will be greater concentration not merely of political power in the hands of a few but also concentration of economic power the citadel of power. That is the great in the hands of those who are occupying danger which we must avoid.

You know that the existing unemployment in urban and rural areas is very colossal. In urban areas, 2·5 million people are unemployed—according to the National Sample Survey, it is 2·24 million—The back-log of employment seekers in the urban sector is 2·5 million—the latest figure is 2·8 million. To that back-log, add the number of new entrants to the urban labour force and then you will find that, whatever the progress made, there will be a large number of unemployed people.

In the rural areas, those who know the countryside know that the problem is not so much unemployment as under-employment. It requires a very great effort to pull up our economy.

There are detailed plans which we shall discuss later. But what I am objecting to is one approach of the Prime Minister. I appealed to him when we met in the month of February. After I read Shri Neogy's note, my Chief Minister's note and Pandit Kunzru's note, I appealed to the Prime Minister not to make it a Five Year Plan but to make it a realistic plan. I am still appealing to the hon. Planning Minister. I know he has made a great effort. It is a painstaking effort and I must pay a tribute to the great patience, perseverence and industry which the displayed in bringing out this big Five Year Plan. But I say: make it a Seven Year Plan. Either reduce your targets and make it realistic or spread it over a larger number of years.

The Prime Minister answered in the Committee and here also that there is flexibility. What is this flexibility? Flexibility is a double-edged weapon. Flexibility means that the Plan is illusory. The Prime Minister said that he would break up the Five Year Plan into five annual Plans. I had a discussion with my Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy. He told me. Supposing I have to build 50,000 schools and I have to get an allocation of Rs. 5 crores, and I get only Rs. 2 crores, I can stop at 20,000. But how will you do it in the case of a steel plant? Supposing you want Rs. 100 crores in five years and you get only Rs. 20 crores, could you build one-fifth of the plant? It cannot be done. Let us know what your flexibility is.

Shri Kasliwal: Has it not been done in the Soviet Union?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I do not know about the Soviet Union. Possibly Shri Kasliwal may be looking to the Soviet Union.

Do not try to make your policy flexible. Flexibility of the Plan does not mean flexibility of policy. I am appealing to you. If you want this Plan to be worked by the nation, then make them Plan-minded, make them Plan-spirited. You will never make them Plan-minded until you declare today that these are the things which we guarantee. First, the Planning Minister or the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister—whoever it is; I do not know—has to stand up and declare in the House that we, this Parliament of India, we the planners, give this guarantee that for every man who is able-bodied, every man who is willing to work, a job shall be found and if the State cannot find it, the State must support him. You cannot destroy the Mitakshara coparcenary or joint family system and introduce the Hindu Code, and at the same time destroy all. our social fabric and our scheme of social insurance. At the same time, the State has to take up the responsibility of feeding the people who are dying of starvation due to your defective policy, causing unemployment and poverty in the country.

Therefore, you must make certain things inflexible. Give a guarantee to the people that these things, A, B, C, D etc., will be done. With regard to other social services, you may play with them. I do not want you to pledge yourselves. You may say 'we will do our best'. But let this flexibility not be an excuse for making it a disjointed Plan of five different plans spread over five years. That will not enthuse anybody. That will not create confidence. That will not inspire hope. That will not galvanise the people into any kind of activity.

With regard to progressive taxation, it is a double-edged weapon. I will deal with it on some other occasion. But what I am respectfully submitting is that you cannot have both; the Finance Minister is quite right in saying that you cannot have progressive taxation and at the same time expect public saving and contribution.

The last point I want to make is in regard to the transport problem. I am strongly pleading that more attention should be given to the transport problem, not merely railway transport, but also road transport. I was in Germany last year. You know that every third house was bombed out there. But what a wonderful reconstruction they have accomplished. I was travelling with some Britishers and when they saw this, they were asking, 'Did we win the war, or did the Germans win the war?'. Amazing and colossal recovery has been made possible due to the wonderful development of roads and road transport. We must have development of road transport. There is no good saying, 'we shall give you roads'. You must give facilities for the transport workers; you must give facilities for the transport management companies and you must give facilities to people to bring out the best trucks and other things.

In my State, my Chief Minister and my Government want certain types of British trucks, Rover trucks to come out there; they are indeed useful. But, I do not know why one Ministry bans them, and says that only trucks which are imported through one Bombay firm shall be brought. What is happening today is simply peculiar. What I say is that if you cannot have more money for rail development, at least develop road transport. Otherwise, what will happen if you increase agricultural production? You ask any colliery man and he will tell you that our coal output can be immediately doubled from tomorrow or from next year. But, if you double it, what will happen to transport? There would be withering and rotting at the pithead and the coal will go to waste. Therefore, unless you have proper road transport development, all our plans, especially in respect of agricultural production and other things, will not be effective.

Shri V. V. Giri (Pathapatnam) : I am thankful for the opportunity that has been afforded to me to speak in this debate. I well remember, in the year 1938, when we called a conference of Ministers of Congress and non-Congress provinces, under provincial autonomy that we were then enjoying, it was felt doubtful by every one whether planning could be successful. I am now glad to say that today, the idea of planning has not only become a fashion but a passion with the people of this country. It well augurs for the future of clear-thinking planning in this country.

I do not wish to go into a lengthy discussion of many of the details involved, especially after the very illuminating speeches full of facts and figures, from the leaders of Groups and other Members of this House. I would, therefore, like to content myself by dealing with some fundamental aspects of planning. It is indeed gratifying that all sections of this House have welcomed the Second Five Year Plan—of course, putting forward their different suggestions and proposals in a constructive manner. Therefore, the sign of the times is that while different sections have different views on the question of planning, all are united in thinking that the plan should be proceeded with in such a way that it would be highly successful at the earliest opportunity with the best of results.

It was felt, years ago, when India was a subject nation, that a clear-thinking planning could not be resorted to at the time and everybody felt that unless India secured full and complete political independence, a plan was not possible. All of them were right. Today, thanks to the sacrifices and sufferings of millions of our countrymen and women, we

[Shri V. V. Giri]

have now the proud heritage of feeling that we are the free citizens of a sovereign Republic of India. If we could secure such political independence, snatched as it were from unwilling hands, under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, with that political power behind us, it ought to be easy, it ought not to be more difficult to secure the fundamental rights that have been adumbrated in the Constitution of India. The fundamental rights are, if I may repeat—I have repeated it many times—everyone, each family in India must be assured its three square meals a day, (*An Hon. Member* : Only two) a simple house to live in, enough clothes to wear, employment and unemployment benefits, maternity benefits for women, health and sickness benefits for all, old age pensions, and even funeral benefits. The common man does not understand your figures or statistics or the power of your imagination. He believes that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and when he realised that he can secure these things, then alone, he will think that planning has been successful. Therefore, whatever the rights or wrongs of the matter be, every section of the House and every worker in this country must be in a position to put his shoulder to the wheel and try and see that the Plan becomes successful and more plans follow in order to achieve the very immediate needs that I have stated as constituting the fundamental rights. If, in other countries where there is political freedom, people have been enjoying those rights, why not we in this country?

I would like to emphasise certain aspects which must be before our mind's eye in the matter of this planning. Today we are advancing from a socialistic pattern to a socialist pattern and from a socialist pattern to a socialist society.

An Hon Member: What is the difference?

Shri V. V. Giri: And, my feeling is that we must go a step further and have quicker strides from a socialist society to a socialist State and the socialist State leading to a classless society. We must have that clear vision before our mind's eye. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that the socialist State of our conception must be clear, namely, that we shall not, under any circumstances, countenance the methods of totalitarianism or dictatorship or any compulsion. We want an assurance that every individual in this country will have the freedom of speech, the freedom of thought, freedom of action and to think his or her way of thoughts in a constructive manner. Let us be quite clear that we are not going to sell our birth right of freedom for a mess of pottage. At the same time, this Plan would not be successful unless we generate mass enthusiasm of a kind which is continuous, which is persistent, till our Plans are attained. I may in all sincerity suggest—I am not saying it in any light-hearted manner—that we are lucky today in this country to have at least four or five dozen Ministers—Ministers of the Cabinet, Ministers of State, Ministers without Portfolio, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. I do not see any reason why atleast a fourth of this team of Ministers by rotation cannot go to the various river valley schemes, hydro-electric schemes, other industrial schemes and projects, live there in simple huts, take simple food. work with the workers there as comrades doing their eight-hour work a day. If that is done, the ordinary worker will be enthused and become optimistic, and indeed the supervisors and technical staff such as engineers and workers will vie with each other and try to see that they produce good results. I want to assure the Minister that we of the back benches are prepared to go whenever they order us and are prepared to work with the ordinary workers, live a simple life and see that the Second Five Year Plan is solved. I am told that in China the Ministers work in those projects along with the wokrers and enthuse them. I think that is an example to be followed even in this country. After all, we have a galaxy of people who, with their status, could really produce enthusiasm in this matter.

Now I would like to say a word or two about the private sector. We need not hustle the private industrialist or create misapprehensions in his mind that we have decided to take drastic action or hasty action for absorbing the private industry into the public sector lock, stock and barrel, but at the same time the private industry must be clear in their own mind that ultimately private industry will be absorbed in the public sector. At the same time, during the period when the private industrialist works his industry, we need not do anything to create any misapprehensions provided he carries on the directions given by Government. So long as the private industrialist feels that he is a trustee of the community and provided also he gives good conditions of work to workers, he would not be displaced.

As regards the public sector, I must say that what is good for the private sector is good for the public sector also. Government cannot say that the private sector should provide so many things but do not do so themselves. Because the public sector has no profit motive, it must give good conditions to its workers. Then alone the public sector will be able to justify itself; then alone the public sector will have a right to absorb the private sector. These are some of the fundamental things that must be remembered if our Plan is to succeed.

It is clear from the report that much stress and emphasis is laid on industrialisation. Therefore, employers and workers, if they have to make this Plan successful, must be prepared to feel that they are partners in the industry. A great responsibility lies on the one hand on the shoulders of the employers and on the other hand on the leaders of the trade union movement to see that both parties feel that they are partners in the industry. The employer must take the workers into confidence at every stage of the industrial development, otherwise the so-called association of workers with the management will be absolutely a moonshine. The aspect must be remembered by the workers, by the employers and by the Government themselves. Not only that. If we have to make the Plan successful, the employers must see and help and co-operate in the formation of strong, real, effective trade unions which will be in a position to represent the difficulties, grievances and demands of the workers to the employers. There must also be an attempt on the part of both sides to have a real and effective union —one union in one industry. Then alone the association of workers with the management will produce necessary results.

I do feel that the time has come when the representatives of the workers, representatives of the employers, and representatives of the Government, should sit together and produce an 'industrial truce' and settle matters of wages, matters of conditions of service, matters relating to the association of workers with employers and so on and so forth. But this will not be possible unless another fact is realised. Here I am not going out of my way when I make a suggestion. I feel the time has come when everyone in this country must realise that there is place, scope, cohesion, for only two parties. The Congress Party, which is responsible for securing the country's freedom, which is today in power, which has attained a great name and fame outside, thanks to our Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, which has produced the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan, and which really represents a Welfare State, has to be there, with differing elements in it who genuinely feel for the organisation of a real Welfare State. The other party is the Socialist Party, which believes in the early establishment of a socialist State. Here I hope I will not be considered presumptuous by my friends of the Communist Party if I say that the time has come when they should reorientate their policy; and if I may put it strongly, when Bulganin can reorientate his views with respect to Russia, why not Gopalan? But I would go a step further. The Communist Party, if it wants to be effective, must, without 'ifs', without 'buts', without limitations and conditions, believe in a democratic system of socialism, because I know that the workers of the Communist Party, who are really great workers, who work day in and day out, feel for the poor men. I want them, therefore, not to feel shy. I want that, if they want to have a real power, the whole of our people who believe in socialism here and now should join together, not on the basis of the methods of dictatorship or totalitarianism, but on the basis of a socialist democracy. If only my friends can take courage in both hands and try to see that this is good for our country, we shall, in course of time, build up and establish a real, effective socialist party in the country. There are two parties, I tell you; there is the Socialist Party representing the socialists, and there is the Congress Party, representing a welfare State. The time will come when the country can look forward to both these parties for the reconstruction of the country and for giving the people fundamental rights of a higher character. Then Socialist Party could be considered fit to become an alternate Government to Congress.

2 P.M.

If I have said certain things, I have said them in a conscience. My Communist friends may think that I have put it as a poser. All the same I have

[Shri V. V. Giri]

felt it very sincerely and so I am placing it before them. Then alone, one union for one industry will be possible. Then alone, a real negotiating machinery could be started and then alone an industrial truce could be produced. I do hope and wish that the Communist Party realised its responsibility.

They must reorientate their policy in a manner which will leave no doubt in the minds of the people. They will be an asset. The socialist party of that kind would be an asset to the country. I have taken too much of the time perhaps. I merely wanted to speak on some of these fundamentals which may be more educative or which may be more propagandist but certainly the time will come when we have to realise that there is scope for only two parties in this country and we have to advance our country to the rightful goal. I am absolutely certain that if we can follow some of the ideals that I have mentioned, the time will come when India will lead the world.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram) : I have so much to say but so little time in which to compress what I have to say.

The Prime Minister, sponsoring the Resolution on the Plan, pointed out :

> "We are concerned with the writing of history. We are concerned with the shaping of the future of India.........It is also with a great sense of humility, because, however great, however competent we may consider ourselves, we are small in relation to this mighty theme that is the building up of India and taking this country and its millions of people forward during the next five years."

I hope these great sentiments would be appreciated by the members of the Planning Commission. I wish that they take this advice to heart. What is important is not so much the document that has been presented to us as that we should rightly plan for the future. Therefore, today I am critical of some of the features of the Plan, I hope my friends will not misunderstand me but will on the other hand give due weight to the suggestions that I am making.

What precisely is the status of this document? Everyone realises that Rs. 4,800 crores allocated for expenditure in the public sector is by no means a firm figure. Only the other day, the Finance Minister, addressing a meeting of the planning forum pointed out that this figure might be exceeded because other additional projects might have to be taken into account, such as greater encouragement of Ambar Charka. Further has been stated that events may happen, supervene and these may lead to the figure being revised in a downward direction. In either case, the quality and content of the Plan are bound to change.

The Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission came out with the brilliant suggestion the other day that agricultural targets could be increased to forty per cent. from the present eighteen per cent. without any significant increase being incurred in outlays on agriculture. Now, this has prompted the question: were the original figures so wide of the mark as to deprive them of any meaning? Or is this forty per cent. increase in agricultural production to be brought about by a spectacular wave of the hand of some Santa Claus sitting in the Planning Commission? Or is this a new technique to silence criticism which has of late become vocal?

What is true of the size of the Plan is also true of the assessment of the resources for the Plan. They are essays in adventure rather than calculations based on a true appraisal of past trends of future possibilities of our resources. What is it precisely that we are doing?

I listened to the Finance Minister with interest and expected him to throw light on what precisely we are doing but was disappointed. The trouble about this plan is—I hope my friends will be honest enough to admit it—that it is the result of pressures which have not had time to synthesise and therefore is a veritable hotch-potch. Had the planners taken two or three months more, allowed pressures to synthesise, revised their estimates, they might have produced a much better document. As it is resources do not tally with the proposals to increase production; proposals do not tally with the supply of transport that would be available in the coming five years. Targets for specific schemes do not tally with the allotments made for them. In the original draft Plan which was circulated to Members of Parliament, we had an allotment of Rs. 90 crores for producing fifteen million tons of coal. Now, in the revised draft, we are allotting Rs. 60 crores for producing twelve million tons of coal. There is a struggle, with which I can sympathise to harmonise desirable ends on the one hand with the possible means of achieving them on the other. The basetting sin of this document is that the Commission has sought to be too comprehensive; emphasis on physical planning has resulted in a degree of detail which is totally unnecessary and cumbersome and which in many respects lays open the door for a wide margin of error. It would have been much better to have had a less detailed Plan which merely indicated the orders involved and the policies to be pursued. Some credit and weight should have been given to planning by inducement which is an important factor in all planned development.

But, even if the Plan is adopted as it stands, not much harm will be done. Nor will much good result. For realities have a way of shaping plans; realities are after all hard taskmasters and the many formulations which appear formidable on paper would be altered in practice. This Plan is at best a broad framework of all the desirable things that we wish to achieve and these have after all to be adjusted according to the circumstances prevailing from year to year. My hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee, was cynical about an annual plan. But I should think that this is the most constructive feature to be found in this document. Evidently he has understood the implications of an annual plan and I believe it would be advisable to elaborate on the implications of an annual Plan, the factors that have to be taken into account by those who wish to plan realistically and promote a higher standard of prosperity in our country.

Shri Matthen: Meaning of flexibility also.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The annual plan then is the core of sound thinking. An annual plan, realistically drawn up, will create and promote the prosperity of the economy and it is my hope that it will also cure the present Five Year Plan of its defects, its illusions, and grandiose statistical projects, the progeny of Prof. Mahalanobis. What are the factors on which changes in our Plan will depend? Fundamentally, we have to depend on three factors: firstly, the availability of basic necessities, secondly internal resources, fiscal and finances and thirdly, foreign exchange. It would be a trite observation to suggest that the prospects of increased supplies of food cannot materialise except on the basis of good monsoons. In a period of five years, probably in the first two years, our agricultural plan programme and extension services will be intensively operated. It is during these two years that we may have to import more foodstuffs from abroad than in the succeeding three years; once extension programmes get under way and agricultural programmes materialise after two years in the third year and the succeeding years we will have more production in the agricultural sector. We would import less and if our luck holds in the fourth and fifth years we need not import at all and possibly export agricultural commodities on a large scale. This is the objective that we should aim at.

What is it that we would have to do? If the Food Minister is able to succeed in getting increased quantities of food and also in being able to build up buffer stocks, he can lay claim to being considered a second Joseph, the Provider, in a period of scarcity the succeeding years.

Now, I pass on to textiles, because that is the other basic article. It looms large in current discussions. On the subject of textiles there has raged an almost unnecessary controversy; there has been discussion on many unimportant details for far too long a period. We have Ministers ranged against one another. Considering all that has occurred, considering that the points in issue, that the differences are not so material as not to be reconciled, we have to attempt a solution of this controversy. We have fixed, for instance, ceilings for production by mills. These ceilings are extremely dangerous, especially as we know that there is a time-lag between the revision of such ceilings and the catching up of production. Only the other day my hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry in a speech before the Export Advisory Council pointed out that our exports of textiles had fallen by 10 to 15 per cent. during recent months, that the price of cloth tended to shoot up. What are the factors that militate against a revision? Let us face them instead of avading or leaving them to time and bitter experience to settle.

The exponents of Amber Charkha are convinced that the needs of the community can be met by an expansion of the Charkha and by increased production from Charkhas I hold a contrary

[Dr. Krishnaswamy]

view and many share my view. But, where people hold a view, perhaps irrationally, perhaps because it is a matter of faith with them, and when we wish to get along with them, I think the time has come when we should see whether there is not a possibility of satisfying them without putting a veto on development. By all means—this is a fair offer that I am making—let the State give such encouragement as is necessary to exploit the potentialities of the Amber Charkha. They talk of the employment potential of the Charkha. Let the State give as much assistance as possible. Let the State give a subsidy on each unit of yarn produced by the Charkha. Let there be dissemination of the virtues of the Amber Charkha through official channels. Let me also add that whatever yarn is produced from these charkhas, provided it satisfies minimum standards of specification, should be brought by the State at a fixed price, which, in any case, should not be higher than 50 per cent of the price that we pay for cloth produced by mills.

But, having given these concessions, let me point out that we should not stop the growth of mills. It would be an act of folly, where good intentions are not matched by organisational abilities, to put a veto on the expansion of mills. With remote prospects of something turning up in increased quantities in the distant future, the community cannot be held to ransom to satisfy the ideological whims and propensities of even saintly men. Let us also remember that these new mills would have to be located in the Southern region and Punjab. Since it is a part of the policy of the Government of India to regionally distribute our mills and let the exponents of Amber Charkha realise that by standing against the expansion of mills, they are standing against the development of the south and Punjab. Will not such opposition have dangerous political consequences?

Shree Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): Will not Amber Charkha be introduced in the South?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Amber Charkha may be introduced in the south, in order to satisfy my hon. friends. You cannot complain of being exploited. The essential condition that will have to be satisfied by my hon. friends is that they will have to produce and earn. If this suggestion is adopted I believe we need not allot Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 200 crores. The utmost that the State would be called upon to spend would be Rs. 10 crores, because, knowing the potentialities of Amber Charkha, knowing the productive efficiency of Amber Charkha, I know that that is the maximum that they can absorb provided the subsidy is given on the lines suggested by me.

What I do suggest, however, is that we should not stop the growth of mills in either the Punjab or in the south. After all, regional dispersion of industries to which we are committed must be made a reality. The Prime Minister has repeatedly spoken of changing the face of India; but how can we change the face of India if large areas remain unaffected by the process of change?

If basic necessities are not in short supply, a kind of check on inflation would be exercised. But the fundamental check on inflation can be effective only when the supply of money and the supply of goods is in balance. This involves two things and I wish my friends in the Planning Commission would ponder over them when they draw up their annual plans. They have already been rather late in drawing up annual plans because, possibly, they are not clear in their minds as to what should be the constituents of an annual plan. Our annual plan must be realistic in the orthodox financial sense. We have to keep a watch on the money we put into the system and the receipts we obtain. Secondly, it involves changes in taxation policy. Those taxes, which have a higher marginal impact on new incomes, should be levied. In a sense the tax system should as a whole be more progressive instead of its being just a little progressive as it is today. It may be that we will have to have a combination of lower income taxes with a small tax on wealth and capital gains tax. Unless we reduce the tax on incomes by about 40 per cent, it will not be possible to have a combination of taxes income, wealth and capital gains. Such a combination will probably prevent evasion on a large scale because there will be cross-checks. At the same time let me, however, point out that no purpose will be served in being too ambitious and wishing to tax all types of gains and all types of property. After all, let us remember that as planners we have to be practical. We may have our heads in the clouds but let our feet be on solid *terra firma*.

Let me now refer to physical resources which are important. We must not only have a balance in the aggregate, which is implicit in the Mahalanobis' approach to planning and which has been incorporated in the report, we must also have a commodity balance at each point of time and place. I have not been able to discover the statistician who can suggest criteria for having a commodity balance at each point of time and each place. The whole thing will break down and we have to rely on another method for achieving this balance. The Planning Commission, however, discounts the pricing system, but those of us who realise that the system is on the whole the best for a proper allocation of resources, pricing cannot but commend it to the planners. Once the State appropriates a certain portion of the goods for urgent industries in the public sector, the rest should be allowed to be marketed in the free market. Let the price mechanism be allowed to function.

Now, Sir, it would be better to allow the private and the public sectors to function in the same frame-work of costs and prices; otherwise, even an important individual project in the private sector would rank as less important than an important project in the public sector. In short, where we are not perennially in short-supply of commodities, the price mechanism can work and should be made to work. Neither the Planning Commission nor economists have a right to discount the price mechanism as they appear to do in current discussions.

A great deal has been said about transport. I believe that in transport we will have a bottleneck. I should like however to remind this House that we lost a golden opportunity during the last two years of the First Five Year Plan for increasing our transport facilities. Our foreign exchange position was ideal. We had prices under control indeed in some cases prices tended to sag. Had we invested more in railways then, we would not be in the sorry plight in which we are today and are likely to be in the coming years. Those were the years that the locusts ate. Hon. Ministers today are not willing openly to admit but I believe in their heart of hearts they must acknowledge that those were vital years that should have been utilised for intensive investment in our railways and other forms of transport. But let me not dwell over the past. Heaven, over the past has the power to recall. In the present circumstances we have to improve our road transport for the purposes of short haulage; this may help to mitigate our difficulties.

So far as long distance transport is concerned, we must examine how best we can co-ordinate maritime transport with our railways and evolve a proper system of freights and a system for despatching certain goods by sea. Let me hope that these aspects will be taken into account by the first annual Plan which we are told would be presented sometime next Session.

One can write anything about technical skill and managerial skill these days, but after all, one has to arrive at certain positive conclusions. In the art of description, the Planning Commission is a master, but when it comes to taking a decision, it appears to wobble. Has it devoted sufficient attention to the reconciliation of quality and quantity? Dilution of quality is a most insidious process. Everyone knows that in the engineering branch where we require engineers of high-grade, if we emphasise merely on quantity, what would happen is that enterprises requiring high grade men to operate would suffer. How are we going to have a proper mixture of men of quality with a large number of men of average efficiency. After all we are trying to compress in a few years economic changes which have taken decades for other countries to achieve. Also, we have to devote more attention to managerial talent and personnel. There are people who run an industry as distinct from the financiers of industry, whom we ought to encourage and who ought to play a vital part in the building up of the country and its economy. There ought to be greater co-operation and a greater amount of admixture between the private and the public sectors so that managerial talent may be brought to the surface. In 1948, when the economic policy document was presented before this House, there was a singularly lucid paragraph on the need for encouraging new managerial talent. Eight years have elapsed and we have not as yet been able to decide upon methods for discovering and encouraging managerial talent; we are yet in the process of searching for criteria to measure managerial talent.

I should like to refer to perspective planning. The Prime Minister referred to the need for having a proper perspective. All are agreed with him on the need for having a proper perspective. It is one thing to have a perspective; but it is another matter to speak of a perspective planning. Listening to the

[Dr. Krishnaswamy]

Prime Minister expatiating eloquently on the need for perspective, I was reminded of two descriptions, one of which is to be found in Plato's work on the Statesman and the other given by Keats. The former is rather long and I therefore forbear from quoting it to the House. But the latter is short and probably more appealing.

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies.
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like Stout Cortez when with eagle eyes.
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men.
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise.
Silent upon a Peak in Darien."

But perspective planning on the other hand is a scientific fiction and a statistical abomination. The longer the period chosen the less chances there are for any argument being found out to be fallacious and proved to be wrong. One can understand the statistician analyse the facts of the past or the facts of the present to serve as a guide for action in the immediate future. But surely he cannot pretend to paint a picture of events ten or fifteen years hence. This has been left to astrologers to predict. Has it come to this—that astrologers are masquerading in the garb of statistician in the precients of the Planning Commission? The time has arrived when we should make an attempt to purge ourselves of these fictional ideas and apply our minds to realities and help formulation of rational policies.

Talking of perspective, one cannot sufficiently emphasise the need for having a proper perspective on foreign aid. The Planning Commission estimates that we require Rs. 900 crores foreign aid. Such aid would be marginal compared with our needs. But the marginal amount would make the difference between success and failure of the Plan. Let hon. Members consider this aspect. It at once raises the question of the attitude that we should adopt towards foreign assistance. It is certain that no sensible person would recommend—and I would be the last to recommend—that we should subordinate our foreign policy to the financial needs of our country. But having said this we cannot ignore facts. I would like my hon. friends to realise that we cannot ignore the fact that we require substantial foreign resources if the Plan is to succeed. How are we to obtain this aid? Fortunately, we have friendly relations with both the blocs and this helps. But the possibilities of getting foreign aid from the Soviet Union have to be viewed in the context of the developmental needs of the Communist countries and of China. After all, the Soviet Union is the only major country which can finance the development of these countries. It is only what is left over that would be available for us in India. This is not to suggest that we do not want it. We want it, but we want more. It is time we introduced a perspective into the amount of aid that we have received or are likely to receive from the Soviet Union. In the first Five Year Plan, the United States of America and the United Kingdom were responsible for 90 per cent. of the aid that we received. We know, for instance, that there was a re-investment of profits to the tune of Rs. 116 crores in this country from the United Kingdom—not an insignificant amount. The United States, apart from the wheat loan which came at a critical period in our history and practically saved the first Five Year Plan, has given us Rs. 40 crores annually as aid during the past five years. I am not saying that we should blindly accept foreign aid. No intelligent man will recommend that course. Each form of assistance must be examined on its merits. But the time has arrived when Members of Parliament, when Ministers of Government, should bestir themselves and think of how and in what form aid would be most useful, the points at which it would be most needed and the manner in which it can be secured. It would be patriotic to think on these lines. There are some who talk of aids with strings and there are others who talk of aid without strings. But the greatest obstacle is that which hampers a rational consideration of this problem. It is important that we should view these things in the proper perspective. Now Mr. Speaker, it is easy to convict the Planning Commission of being blind to realities. I can well realise that many of the figures are wide of the mark. Many of the targets are impractical of realisation. But the annual plan will, however, help us to have a clearer perspective of how we are going to plan in this country, to bring about a greater amount of prosperity.

In the context of development, the question whether it should be the public sector or the private sector is of relatively minor significance. After all in the First Five Years, since 1950, in spite of the great increase in the public sector, there was also an increase in the private sector. One thing I will mention. The private sector should not be construed as a static thing, confined to just a few groups which are today in a position to dominate. Unless it is extended to other areas, unless there is a possibility of new managerial talent and the skill being brought to run it, the private sector will not survive.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has set his face against the proposal to have a ceiling on incomes. I wish that he had done so earlier. It must be obvious to critics who point out to the inconsistency in our attitude to land where a ceiling is recommended, that land is on a different footing from incomes. Assuming that we are to have a ceiling on land, however logical or otherwise such a policy may be we have to remind ourselves that while land is with us, incomes are a fluctuating phenomenon. 'Land', said Ricardo, 'is a stock while income is a flow'. If we put a ceiling on incomes, the flow of services may cease. Productive efforts may decline and instead of having a socialist society we might have a stationary society in which initiative is at a discount and life is without adventure.

Shri Matthen : In spite of the adverse criticism that have been offered by several Members about the Plan, I feel I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my unstinted admiration and appreciation of the Plan. It is a great document. It is a well-arranged, well-conceived document indicating the problems which face the Indian people in the next five years. As the *Eastern Economist* points out, the Planning Commission is a great clearing house of information and by and large an honest instrument for the deciding of economic progress. It is not only honest, it is an efficient document, a practical document. The Commission has done its duty perfectly. The ball has been placed before the Indian people. It is for them to carry it to the goal.

As the Prime Minister pointed out, we have crossed the first serious hurdle of a vicious downward economy. We have improved our economy and from now on I consider the road is the royal road of progress if only we will not commit suicide.

There are two or three snags I see in the proper implementation of the Plan. The first is strikes. I would appeal to my friends on the other side and all others interested in labour-management relations to come to some sort of industrial truce as my hon. friend Shri Giri said. Of course, he is more competent to speak about it than I, but I can tell you it is a major factor. Unless that is done, the implementation of the Plan will not be delayed by the lack of resources but because of the strikes.

Secondly, there is the S.R.C. Report. I am not saying anything much about it except to appeal to all my colleagues here including Members of the Treasury Benches to put first things first. The eradication of poverty is a major problem to us. Nothing that stands in the way of that should be attempted. When we have practically got over this we can think of it.

The third obstacle I find is the doctrinaire approach of some of the people in my Party as well as in the other parties. But I find my friends of the Communist Party are becoming more realistic and I hope my friends will realise the importance of that. I am not saying anything more about this because the time at my disposal is very limited, but, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, huge technological advances have taken place in this century, and not to take advantage of them will be absolute folly and it would be suicidal. In this connection, may I read an extract from the report of the international planning team of the Ford Foundation :

> "Modernisation on the other hand creates employment. Improvements mean more and better products and lower and lower cost price, and result in greatly expanded demands and markets and thus expanded job opportunities. Reluctance or failure to appreciate this is not only responsible for many of the difficulties observed, but are real obstacles in the way of any organic effort towards improvement."

The report continues :

> "Without modernisation, Indian industries which cling to absolute equipments are condemned to mediocrity and eventually elimination. Only by adopting efficient methods of production as soon and as widely as possible can small and village industries take advantage of the good opportunity which now is to lay the basis for a promising long-term development. This is not to say that hand work and manual skills do not have a place. But it is not sound to use hand power for the sake of hand power when

[Shri Matthen]

machine power will enable the industry to meet greater demands at greatly reduced costs, and enable Indian workers and craftsmen to produce according to their skills and capacities.

Such measures will eventually eliminate feudalism and traditional apathy inherent in village life due to the absence of useful regular employment for generations."

Before I proceed further, let me say that I give my general support to the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri Patnaik for co-ordination of civil and military activities. We are following our old tradition of the British days, but in modern days civilised countries in the world are all making their attempts at co-ordination. I have no time to go into it, but I support that proposal of his.

Another point the Prime Minister mentioned was the need for foreign exchange. My amendment No. 5, if implemented, will give considerable foreign exchange. The amendment is as follows:

That in the resolution, add at the end:

> "and further suggests that as the Ship Building Yard at Visakhapatnam can be expected to cope with hardly half of the target for shipbuilding during the Second Plan period, and as there is no prospect of getting the ships built in foreign Yards within a reasonable time, immediate steps should be taken to start the work on the Second Ship Building Yard, so that the Yard should be in operation from at least the third year of the Second Plan".

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): I hope you will not withdraw the amendment.

Shri Matthen: I hope so.

The provision for shipping was not adequate in the First Plan and the implementation was worse. The provision has been steadily deteriorating during the various stages of consideration of the Second Plan. The original figure of 15 lakh tons G.R.T. for the Second Plan was reduced to 10 lakhs which has again been reduced to 9 lakhs which is less than 50 per cent. of the targets laid down by the Shipping Policy Committee in 1947 for implementation before the end of the First Five Year Plan. This low target is all the more indefensible if we are to qualify ourselves for that international status in various shipping matters which is only given to such maritime countries as have a minimum of 10 lakh tons G.R.T. I will therefore appeal to my colleagues in this House to put up the shipping target so that we may implement the target of 2 million tons G.R.T. laid down by the Shipping Policy Committee in 1947 at least by the end of the Third Plan. The Planning Commission should give us some elucidation on this point to give a clearer picture.

As regards the tonnage that will be available at the end of the First Plan period, the Second Five Year Plan gives us the following figures:

Coastal and adjacent trades	313,202 G.R.T.
Overseas trades	283,505 ,,
Tanker	5,000 ,,
	600,707 G.R.T.

This figure has been arrived at by the Planning Commission, after taking into consideration the tonnage of the steamers that are actually under construction at Vishakapatnam and in Japan and Germany for Indian ship-owners, but which are likely to be delivered in 1956 and 1957. Seventeen ships were under construction, six at Vishakapatnam, ten in Germany and one in Japan. The tonnage of these 17 ships would come to 101,718 G.R.T. Taking, therefore, the tonnage under construction but which would be delivered later, the tonnage on the 31st March would come to 507,432 G.R.T. The tonnage employed in the coastal and adjacent trades would be 85 ships with a G.R.T. of 256,812. The tonnage employed in the overseas trades would, therefore, come to 52 ships with an aggregate F.R.T. of 340,620. These figures do not tally with the figures given by the Planning Commission, of 600,000 and odd tons. For instance, while the tonnage employed on the coast is taken at 317,202 G.R.T. by the Planning Commission, the actual tonnage employed, even after taking into consideration the tonnage under construction which would be delivered later, is only 85 ships with an aggregate F.R.T. of 256,812. Thus, here is a difference of a little over 60,000 G.R.T. As this is a matter of very great importance, the Planning Commission owes to the public to clarify what the position regarding the tonnage is both in regard to the coastal and the overseas trades.

Shipping is a great earner of foreign exchange which is so badly needed for the success of the Second Plan. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that an annual expenditure of Rs. 150 crores is being incurred at present by way of freight charges paid to foreign companies by us. Every effort must be made by Government to save a considerable portion of this amount by increasing our tonnage.

[PANDIT THAKURDAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

On the top of it, we are contemplating to import Rs. 1,350 crores worth of machinery and equipment in the public and private sectors, and about 60 lakh tons of iron and steel during the next four years. It would put up the freight charges by at least Rs. 30 crores more.

The House will remember that India has lost a golden opportunity in the early fifties to develop a shipping industry when she had to import several crores of rupees worth of foodgrains per annum to meet the acute shortage of food. That was in the early fifties. Ships also were available at comparatively low prices at that time. But we missed the bus then. I do not want the bus to be missed again. When we have to pay such stupendous amounts by way of freight charges to foreign shipping companies, we should buy ships even at the fantastic prices today if they are available and save the foreign exchange which we have to pay as freight charges to foreign shipping companies.

I understand that foreign ship-building yards are so full of orders that they are unable to give delivery of any order placed with them, before 1960-61. So, even the modest shipping target that we have kept for the Second Five Year Plan, namely of 9 lakh tons—and in addition to that the replacements alone will come to 1 lakh tons annually, because the average life of a ship is only twenty years and many ships will become old—even that target we will not be able to achieve, unless we get them from outside; because, the capacity of the Vizag ship-building yard, assuming that they are putting their maximum, which has not been the case in the past, but even assuming that, the capacity will not exceed 50 to 60 thousand tons per annum. That means we will never be able to reach our target, and we are not likely to get anything from foreign yards.

Therefore, it will be impossible for us to implement our plan unless we start, at least now, our second ship-building yard. The Planning Commission have appreciated this, but they say that they will start it by the third year of the Plan. If this is so urgently needed for implementing the Plan, why should we take two years more to start it? My amendment to the resolution says that it must be started immediately, so that the yard may be available not only for the completion of this Plan but even for the further plans, because with our four thousand miles of coast-line our shipping position is very very poor.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What about the personnel needed?

Shri Matthen: I am glad I am reminded about it. When Dr. Bleucher, Deputy Prime Minister of West Germany came to India a few months ago, I understand that among the several subjects put up by our Production Minister he was more interested in helping us in putting up a ship-building yard. Today, you know, West Germany is Number One among the ship-builders of the world. I understand that the hon. Minister is still negotiating with our Ambassador there to expedite the agreement. And, as I said on a former occasion at the party meeting, I am expecting that when our Prime Minister goes to Bonn in July, I think, the agreement between West Germany and ourselves for the second ship-building yard will be completed. That is my hope.

I am now passing on to Roads. There again, the problem is that even though the Planning Commission have appreciated the necessity of developing surplus road traffic, and they are prepared to give an undertaking that nationalisation will not take place for some time and it will be left to the private sector —that means that they can manage it without further investment,—even then it would not be a workable proposition unless the taxes are reduced. That is the most important thing. Unless the taxes are reduced, it will not be a workable proposition for the private sector to come in.

I am not at all sorry for the development of the public sector. In fact I like the development of the public sector, which is as it ought to be. In a socialist pattern it is only natural. But I do not like any public sector activities to be a monopolistic activity. Without an element of competition no industry will progress in the right way. When you have a monopoly, it corrupts.

[Shri Matthen]

Therefore, when in this Plan or in a succeeding plan you attempt to nationalise banks or anything else, my humble submission is that there must be left a small—or large—private sector with as much of financial control as the interests of the nation demand; but it must be left so that the spirit of competition may continue. That is the only thing, but that is a very important thing. Because, we have recently nationalised life insurance companies—I spoke on it—,there again, somehow, nationalisation without monopoly was not very acceptable to the hon. Minister. If that is going to be the policy to be followed in the future, it will be a suicidal policy. Because, the costs will go up, and efficiency will disappear with monopoly.

The next thing I wish to refer to is about tankers. We have one tanker now. We have now got three oil refineries. As the Prime Minister told the Rajya Sabha the other day, our oil resources will be adequate for our needs in a few years' time, and perhaps we will be able to export it also. Now, the three refineries are foreign refineries. My submission is that we want a fourth one, and it must be Indian-owned. By 1961, I believe our oil consumption will be of the order of 5½ million tons or something like that. So one more refinery will be required. My point is about tankers. If you watch the progress of ship-building during the last ten years, you will find that more than 25 per cent. of the ships built are not cargo ships but tankers. And we have the wonderful figure of one now. We want to develop tankers. We want to build large tankers for importing oil from outside so long as we have to import, and small tankers for distributing refined oil. Our second ship-building yard can be so equipped as to build tankers, with the growing need of tankers for India.

In the matter of ports and harbours, only 50 per cent. of the allotment made in the First Five Year Plan could be used. Whatever be the excuse for not using the allotment, I would earnestly appeal to the Ministry to see that the allotment of Rs. 45 crores that has been made should be fully spent as rapidly as possible. Because, without developing them our shipping will not be efficient. I would say; develop them on an emergency basis, in view of the fact that you could not develop adequately in the First Plan period.

Inland water transport is another potential that has not been developed. There was no mention of it in the last Plan; it was completely ignored. The railway policy under British rule was largely responsible for ignoring this form of transport. If anybody goes to Europe he will see the great development that has taken place there in inland water transport. There is some attempt, I believe, in that Brahmaputra Scheme. In my part of the country, especially in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, the rivers have got silted. It will be a more efficient and cheaper transport. I do not know what allotment has been given to this, but in the West Coast, I mean in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar most of the rivers are silted. Similarly, in the South in Madras State, Dredging of important waterways is necessary. This means of transport has not received adequate attention at the hands of the Planning Commission. I suggest that concrete and specific plans should be prepared by the Commission.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member's time is up. He must conclude now.

Shri Matthen : A word about synthetic oil and I shall conclude. For our national security we want a synthetic oil plant, because time may come when we may not be able to get oil from abroad. It is therefore in the national interest that we should establish a synthetic oil plant in our country.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, before I proceed to make some observations on certain general principles,—enunciated in the Second Five Year Plan, I wish to controvert a statement made by Dr. Krishnaswami a few minutes ago. He observed that the encouragement to Amber Charkha is synonymous with placing certain impediments in the development of textile industry in the South. I think that is a very unfair observation made and I do not think it can, by any stretch of imagination, be construed as an impediment to the progress of the textile industry in the South.

I would like to confine my remarks only to a very few points with regard to the general principles of the Plan. But before I do so I should like to point out to the House the observation made by the hon. Finance Minister on a prior occasion when he said that actually the Second Five Year Plan can be construed as a period when planning started in India. The first Five Year Plan is in the nature of a preparatory effort rather than a concrete effort. In this background we have got to judge the general principles of the second Five Year Plan.

Now our experience of the working of the first Five Year Plan has encouraged us to embark on a bolder second Five Year Plan. Planning itself in a democratic country, was a new innovation when we started it, and encouraged by our success, our neighbouring countries have also embarked on planning. That is a matter which should satisfy the hon. the Prime Minister because in his opening address he said that it is not enough for our country alone to progress. It is our objective that the region, the South-East Asia region and if possible Africa also, should progress with us. Therefore, if our planning is an example to these under-developed countries that is a matter about which we should all be very happy.

Now the basic objectives of the second Five Year Plan have been very beautifully enumerated in this document. I need not elaborate on these basic objectives. I might merely mention that they are fourfold. One is the significant increase in the national income; the second is the establishment of basic industries, the third is a sizable reduction in the unemployment position and the last is the establishment of a socialist society. Now, without elaborating the first three points, I would like to make detailed reference to this last proposition, namely, the establishment of a socialist society.

Yesterday, Shri Asoka Mehta was observing that in a totalitarian society, it would be possible to compel obedience to the principles propounded by the Government and then obtain public co-operation. In a purely capitalist society things are elft *laissez-faire* and therefore there is no plan on the part of Government to try to obtain the co-operation of the people. In a society like ours where we are trying to march to a socialist pattern, how are we going to obtain the active co-operation of the people? He posed this question and then he said that both the assumption of the Prime Minister on the one hand and the assumption of Shri Gopalan on the other, representing, in his view two diametrically opposite views were incorrect. He suggested that in our society we cannot—in a developing economy, we cannot—offer any significant increase in the standard of living of the common people during the period of development because it is quite inconsistent with the increased investment that we propose to make in the economy during these developing years.

The only other alternative to get public co-operation was to go to the people and appeal to them. Then he objected to our policy of trying to reduce the inequalities in wealth because that is the only temptation we can offer to the people today in order to obtain their co-operation. We cannot offer them any monetary gains in this temporary phase. We cannot offer any significant increase in the standard of living. Therefore, the only temptation we can offer to the common man is a reduction in the inequalities of income. Unless we can offer that, we cannot secure the co-operation of the people. That was the content of the argument advanced by Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday. In the same breath he said this document does not contain any proposals to achieve this objective.

Now to falsify the two observations made by Shri Asoka Mehta in this regard, I would like to make a reference to a section dealing with the reduction in inequalities. I refer to page 33, paragraph 20. The whole paragraph gives the concrete measures that Government propose to take during the next Five Year Plan to achieve the objective of the reduction of inequalities. I might just read this small paragraph which consists of only a few sentences?

> "It must be stressed that reduction in inequalities in income and wealth can follow only from the totality of measures and institutional changes undertaken as part of the plan. The pattern of investment proposed in the plan, the direction to economic activity given by State action, the impact of fiscal devices used for mobilising the resources needed for the plan, the expansion of social services, and the institutional changes in the sphere of land ownership and management, the functioning of joint stock companies and the managing agency system and the growth of the co-operative sector under State sponsorship all these determine the points at which new incomes will be generated and the manner of their distribution. It is the essence of a planned approach that all these measures should be harmonised and brought to a focus in a manner that

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

> would ensure an enlargement of incomes and opportunities at the lower end and a reduction of wealth and privilege at the upper end."

This adequately answers the point made by Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday.

Now, I would like to make a brief reference to the investment pattern in the second Five Year Plan distributed as between the States and the Centre. The Centre's share of the investment is Rs. 2,559 crores and the States' share is Rs. 2,241 crores. As far as the Centre is concerned, I have no fear of the shortage of resources or the distribution of this portion of the investment of the Centre. With regard to what is called investment expenditure, the Centre has got a greater proportion of investment expenditure to non-investment expenditure. So far as the States are concerned, as we know, they are charged with welfare activities like education, public health, communications and so on and so forth to a greater extent than the Centre, and therefore the non-investment expenditure in the States is much more than the investment expenditure. In addition to that, we find that there is a shortage of nearly Rs. 1279 crores in the resources of the States. How we are going to make up this gap, is a matter which should certainly exercise the minds of all of us.

3 P.M.

I know that shortly the Finance Commission is going to submit its report with regard to the allocation of the resources of revenue to the States, and I hope that the Finance Commission will allocate better sources of revenue to the States. Although the Finance Minister yesterday expressed his apprehensions that the Finance Commission might take away from him a good source of revenue and give it to the States, yet I feel that the time has come when the State Governments should have in their hands better sources of revenue in order to meet the great obligations with which they are charged.

Another point in this connection would be that we should encourage the State Governments to increase the proportion of investment expenditure to non-investment expenditure. I might illustrate my point by taking the example of the State of Mysore. Owing to a fortunate circumstance, the Mysore State, in the past, had been able to invest a large sum of money on industries. So, if you examine the budget of the Mysore State today, you will find the income by way of profits on these industrial undertakings, forms a considerable portion of the revenue to the exchequer. So, today as far as the Mysore State is concerned, we can say that investment expenditure bears a greater proportion to the non-investment expenditure than in any other State. The comfort with which that State Government is able to balance its budget is incomparable to the discomfort with which all the other State Governments, almost without any exception, are obliged to balance their budgets.

Therefore, I would suggest that it should be our endeavour, and particularly the endeavour of the Planning Commission and the Government of India, to encourage the State Governments to spend more moneys by way of investment expenditure. That does not mean that we should shut our eyes to the welfare activities. But the proportion can easily be increased, and the revenues of the State Governments can be enhanced thereby.

A few weeks ago, the Prime Minister was making an observation somewhere, and he was saying that in States which are primarily agricultural, he would certainly see that industries based on agriculture were encouraged. He was making a particular reference to the sugar industry. He was saying that no impediments shall be placed on the expansion of the sugar industry in those States which can be deemed to be primarily agricultural.

Sir, I come from Andhra, and in Andhra, as I have said several times. the sugar industry is a typical industry that can grow, because the yield of cane per acre is very enormous, and the recovery from the cane is also great. Besides, the number of days for which a sugar factory can function in the Andhra State is on an average about 250 in a year, whereas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as the Food and Agriculture Minister said yesterday, it ranges between 80 and 120. I would therefore suggest that the Planning Commission and Government should make as assessment as to the industry that is suitable to a particular State and then try to encourage that industry in that particular State, thereby increasing the investment expenditure as compared to the non-investment expenditure in that State.

I should now like to make a reference to the resources position of Government with regard to the implementation of this Plan. There is a lot of controversy raging over this point. There are certain people who observe that Government can never find enough resources to implement a Plan of this size, and therefore they will have to resort to a large-scale deficit financing over and above the sum of Rs. 1,200 crores that has been mentioned in this document. But I have no such apprehensions.

I have tried to study the achievements of the First Five Year Plan with special reference to this question of resources and deficit financing. In the First Five Year Plan, the total investment, whether it was non-investment expenditure or investment expenditure, was of the order of about Rs. 2,000 crores. As against this investment, we had deficit financing to the tune of nearly Rs. 550 crores. At the same time, we find that the cost of living index in the first year of the First Five Year Plan, was much higher than that in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. That clearly indicates that in spite of the large-scale deficit financing that has been indulged in in the First Five Year Plan, we have not had any inflationary pressure.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think the entire Rs. 550 crores was utilised.

Shri Kasliwal: About Rs. 500 crores was spent.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That means nearly 25 per cent. of the investment was met from deficit financing. But when one makes conventional calculations regarding the extent of deficit financing in proportion to the total investment, one has also to take into consideration the peculiar circumstances obtaining in the country.

In our country, we have what is called liquidity preference. The people in our country generally do not go to the banks and put their money as deposits. They prefer to keep it in cash. To the extent that they keep their money in cash, certainly the effects of deficit financing are being reduced. This preference which is common throughout the country is a factor which is very significant, when we consider the extent of money that ought to be injected into the society. Although I cannot straightway give a figure which could be safe assumption, I think this should be a significant factor in considering whether or not there is going to be inflationary pressure in our country. I have a feeling that those who feel rather pessimistic about the scale of deficit financing envisaged are trying to err on the side of caution.

Shri Nambiar: There is already a price increase.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The figures show that if the cost of living index in 1951-56 was 104, in 1955-56 it was 96. That clearly shows that the fact of price rise is only a temporary phase; it is not going to be a permanent phase.

I wanted to make several other points, but since my time is up, I shall confine myself to just one or two points. First, I should like to deal with this business of crossing the threshold. The term 'crossing the threshold' has been used in a very nice way in this document, and Shri Asoka Mehta also has referred to it. He was saying that the initial period of ten or fifteen years would be a difficult period when our investment may not be expected to increase to more than 8 or 9 or 10 per cent. of the national income. Once during this period of what is called the threshold, we have reached a scale of investment which would be 20 per cent. of the national income, our economy will look after itself; there need not be a great strain on our economy from that period. This period of crossing the threshold, when we are trying to give a certain amount of momentum to our economy so that in the future it may look after itself and then there will be a greater amount of national production is a period of great sacrifice, no doubt. During this period of sacrifice, we have got to take the people into our confidence because in a democratic set-up, we cannot afford to ignore the feelings of the people and try to do things according to our own pleasure.

Therefore, in the process of taking the people into confidence, we must try to show a spirit of adventure and sacrifice which should inspire the common man. Our behaviour in every aspect of life should be such as will carry this message of inspiration to the very lowest of our society.

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

In conclusion, I might say that it is not very exciting to carry on a programme which yields a comfortable margin in terms of effort and finance. But it is more exciting to strain our resources and try to achieve our objectives. The measure of the strain that we can put on our resources is, in my view, a measure of our intensity of endeavour to achieve our objectives. There are criticis who say that this strain cannot be borne by the economy of our country. But I should think those critics are those whose spirit of adventure has been spent. I should like to feel and think that the people of India have got an enormous amount of the spirit of adventure and sacrifice and effort, and I feel quite confident that this Plan is going to be a great success.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are supposed to discuss the first eight chapters of the Plan Report, but even these chapters deal with so many important subjects that it is not possible, within the limited time allotted, to even refer to them briefly, for they require detailed discussion and careful consideration.

So I propose to confine my observations to some important aspects of the Plan, but before doing so, with your permission, I would like to make a few preliminary remarks. I have examined the Plan in all honesty and humility and I have made comments and suggestions in all sincerity and seriousness, but with a full realisation of my duties and responsibilities, both as a Member of this House, the supreme arbiter of the destinies of 360 million people and more, and as a member of the premier political organisation in the country to which I have had the honour to belong and under whose guidance I have had the privilege of working for the welfare of the people for a fairly long period, as long as one and a half times the average expectation of life in this country. Sir, I speak what I feel, and I mean what I say.

Now, coming to the Plan itself, I am not an economist, nor an expert not even a statistician. I am speaking as one who has given some thought to the problems of the people, studied them and arrived at certain conclusions in the light of my past experience.

The other day Prime Minister referred to experts and the light shed by them. I have had some experience of these experts, both foreign and Indian. I know from experience as you may also be knowing from yours—that while we have to give full consideration to their views we have to be a little careful as we have burnt our fingers while acting on the advice of some of them, and so we have to be a little more careful. So I speak today not as an expert, for I believe that experts cannot make effective plans for the people. Effective plans can only be made by experts working with the people, because it is the people who know the problems of their respective areas and regions. It is for that purpose that Acharya Vinoba Bhave has been asking the planners and specialists to go on a walking tour with him to see for themselves the condition of the people and to study problems of the people on the spot.

I speak today as a fellow pilgrim who is intent on redeeming our past pledges given to the people, and sanctified, pledges by the sufferings and sacrifices of millions of our people, pledges handed down to us by our great leaders who worked and died for their redemption. I am worried about the growing gap between promise and performance and I am still more concerned about the dissatisfaction and discontent that is growing among the people, as is evident from the results of some of the bye-elections. That shows we are losing touch with the realities of the situation. So I am speaking not as a critic trying to make capital to enhance his chances or the chances of his Party at general elections, nor as a critic trying to make out debating points. I am speaking because I feel that something has to be done in regard to this Plan and make certain modifications in the right direction.

Sir, I am not in the happy position of the experts who come and go according to their convenience. They may not remain with us to suffer the consequences of their advice or to see how the people fare because of that advice, as they were not with us when we were struggling for freedom. These experts certainly had advantages. They have had the advantage of uninterrupted education in schools and colleges, in India and abroad. They have made special studies of science and art, philosophy and literature and politics and economics. They received their training and made their mark mostly under the guidance or supervision of our foreign masters, while many of their compatriots were struggling for freedom. They became, in later life able administrators, distinguished diplomats, eminent economists, polished politicians and skilled financiers. They also distinguished themselves as clever canvassers and successful salesmen not only of goods but also of foreign ideas. They have had their advantages but they also suffered from certain handicaps. Though they swear by iron and steel, unlike iron and steel, they have not passed through fire nor received any hammering—I mean the fire of suffering and sacrifice and the hammering associated with public life. They have not mixed with the people and they cannot therefore identify themselves with the common man nor can they appreciate how he feels because of their policies or acts of omission and commission. Therefore, we have to assess their opinions, keeping all these things in view. I am not opposed to these experts. I want to take full advantage of their advice, but, while considering their advice, we have to keep in view that they may not be able to appreciate the situation and may not be with us to share the responsibilities or to suffer the consequences of their policies.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: (Bhagalpur Central): Where will they go?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Where were they when we were struggling? After all, whatever might happen to the people, whichever party might come into power, they may still remain experts and advisers. We have, therefore, to be more careful in accepting their views.

After having said this, I come to the Plan itself. As I wrote to the Prime Minister, these experts and advisers might come and go; even friends, old and new, might part company; but, fellow pilgrims have got to hand on together until the common destination is reached. What is that common destination? That was settled by the great political organisation, the Indian National Congress. It has unfolded, it has developed as the seed unfolded develops into the tree, roots, branches, leaves, flowers and fruits and it has now become a socialist pattern of society. Formerly, it was only swaraj; then, it became independence and then, later on, it became a co-operative welfare State and how it has become socialist pattern of society and co-operative Commonwealth.

I am one of those who do not believe in these words as they are not intelligible to our people. That is why Gandhiji called it swaraj; not only swaraj, he called it 'Ram Raj', though that word has fallen into disrepute, having been misappropriated by certain parties. He used the words which were intelligible to the people of this country. They do not understand what a socialistic pattern of society is; why it has become socialist pattern now. I have always been of the views that we must think of a family pattern of society. What is the family pattern? In a family, you do not allow any person to remain idle; you take the best out of every member of the family and you give him according to his needs and requirements, irrespective of what he is able or not able to do by himself. For to my mind socialism essentially means getting most out of the members of the society and serving their best interests irrespective of any consideration. Personally, I think, it would have been much better if we had chosen such words to define our goal as would have been more intelligible to the people.

And for achieving this goal Gandhiji showed us the way. He showed the way of truth and non-violence, the way of simplicity and high thinking, the way of suffering and sacrifice. The way of self-reliance, mutual help and co-operation.

The other day, when the Prime Minister was speaking, he talked of the wealth of the other countries and said that wealth has grown with technological improvements, with machinery and all that. I may just read out what Gandhiji said in this connection:

> "Increasing search for material comforts as such is evil and I make bold to say that the Europeans themselves will have to remodel their outlook if they are not to perish under the weight of the comforts to which they have become slaves. It may be that my reading is wrong. But, I know, for India to run after the golden fleece is to court certain death. Let us engrave on our hearts the motto of western philosopher, 'plain living and high thinking!"

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena]

When the Prime Minister also reminded us that we had started the discussion of the Plan on an eventful day. He reminded us later on, in the evening, in a speech, that while 2,500 years had passed by, the message of the greatest son of India still holds good notwithstanding the great progress the world had made with all its technological, atomic and other developments. The voice that was hushed about 2,500 years ago is still ringing in our ears. And, I thought, what about the voice that was hushed only 8 years back. Does it not ring in our ears? We are trying to run after the golden fleece against which he had given a distinct warning that it would mean certain death.

So, when the plan frame was published, I wrote a few notes on the different aspects of the Plan and sent them to the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Planning Commission. They were circulated, I understand; but, I do not know what were the reactions of the planners. I had made certain suggestions. It is said in this big book that during one year a great deal of discussion has taken place. I want to know how much of the advice given was incorporated in the present proposals. I know from personal experience that even the advice given by the panels is not even considered. I was asked to serve on the Housing Panel. I had made it clear to the Planning Minister that it was no good spending our time and then finding that our views are not even considered. I was assured that the Ministers concerned would be there and they would be considered. I do not suggest that my views should be accepted. But, I am entitled at least to know that they were considered at the highest level. But, what happened? I joined that panel and committees were appointed. In the Housing Panel, there was no reference to rural housing although the Plan says that the second Five Year Plan seeks to rebuild rural India. But, in the agenda of the Panel there was no reference to rural housing or village planning. This is how we think of rebuilding rural India. Housing policy was also introduced at my instance. It has been urged from all quarters, including the UNO study circle. The U.N.O. Mission on Tropical had come out to India and said that building houses and having a number of housing projects means nothing unless we had a definite housing policy. In India, although we have decided to have a socialist pattern of society, the land policy with regard to housing is still capitalistic. You sell land to the highest bidder. That means while your rent policy is socialist but your land policy is not socialistic. Whoever purchases the land may build a house on it or allow it to remain unbuilt in the hope that the prices will rise and he may make money out of the investment. So for the last 5 or 6 years, I have been urging before this House and the Minister since the W. H. S. Ministry came into being for a revision of this policy. Even in England under a capitalist Government, land goes to the persons according to their needs. We considered some suggestions; we spent some days on rural housing and policy. Later on, we found that even reports of this committee were not considered by the Panel. The Plan was framed and we know its recommendations. This is how our advice was considered and taken note of.

There was a meeting of the Consultative committee of M. P.'s. The Lok Sabha Secretariat has supplied us with a brochure wherein you have got the different suggestions that were made. I would like to know how many of them were considered and accepted. They need not have been accepted; but, there must be some indication at least that they were considered and rejected on good ground. It is said that this is a People's Plan; but, that means you must consider the views of the people or the representatives of the people. You may accept them or not; you cannot reject without considering them. But because certain persons sitting here in the Planning Commission have come to certain conclusions, it is not the proper way to deal with the points raised by others, who might hold a different view. You may do this now, but you cannot do so for long, because if you do so, you will not arrive at the right conclusion. My approach may be faulty; my thinking may be confused; my mathematics may not be up to the mark as pointed out by one of the Ministers, but you have to show that it is so. But you cannot afford to ignore me and people of my way of thinking for long. For, by not bringing home to me my error you prolong erroneous thinking and confusion. Just as enthusiasm is infectious, similarly confusion is also infectious and by this attitude you will be responsible for the spread of confusion. I know there is so much confusion even in the Planning Commission itself. Here is Shri Neogy, a member of the Planning Commission, who has appended a minute of dissent. You have incorporated it. He has raised certain points. Either you must show that these points are wrong, these apprehensions are ill founded or that you are taking certain remedial measures to counteract those apprehensions or fears. But you have done nothing and have simply incorporated it and seek approval for the Plan. We may record our general approval for the Plan but, after all, we have to come face to face with actual realities.

In regard to resources, I had submitted a note, and I had spoken about it in Committee A; you have got a copy of my speech. While I am not opposed to the size of the Plan, I think the Planning Commission was not properly advised when it invited proposals from the States without giving any idea about the finances. Consequently the plans had to be cut down in certain cases to the extent of two-thirds. When States submit proposals which have to be cut down by two-thirds or even one-third, it means something very serious. After all, either those Plans were prepared after proper consideration or they were not prepared. If they were prepared with proper consideration, it becomes so difficult to understand this cut. I have made a suggestion, and that is this. You might have made the period of the Plan even seven years, but you should have included those schemes therein, and told the different States that it is for them to fix the priorities; that certain schemes may come in the first five years and the others in the last two years.

About the resources, there is the question of deficit financing and there is the question of economy. I had submitted a note in this connection, as well. Even today, Shri Deshmukh, the Finance Minister, while he was speaking, said that there is tax evasion, which may be Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or even Rs. 40 crores. How much of it have you taken into account in providing for the resources? Have you taken even one pie on account of it? You have not. In my note I have suggested that Rs. 250 crores will be raised by introducing certain measures to prevent tax evasion.

About economy, I had made a reference to it in my note and had asked the Finance Minister to reply to the points I had raised therein, but in his general way, he tried to ridicule the idea, because he thinks that he has the last word. He stated that if there could be an economy of the order of Rs. 50 crores, instead of Rs. 250 crores as I had envisaged then he would vote for a statue for me during my life-time. But if he had referred only to another colleague of his, he would have learnt that after all mine was not a paper scheme. It is a painful thing for me to have to refer in this House to the fact that I was Chairman of the Railway Grainshops Enquiry Committee and the recommendations of the Committee, when implemented were responsible for savings to the tune of nearly Rs. 13,67,00,000 per year. I do not like to refer to that. If he had only referred to the old records, he will find that when I took charge and became Minister, within three months of my taking charge of the Ministry I was responsible for effecting economy to the tune of 33 per cent in my own Ministry, which had been started only five or six months earlier. Even in 1950 I had correspondence with Shri Deshmukh, making certain suggestions. Yesterday when I read the report of the Auditor-General, I remember I had referred to this item of entertainment. At that time there was an expenditure of Rs. 80,00,000 on this item. It is not that I had written something without knowing about what I was writing. About the salaries, I had given a list of officers who were getting Rs. 500 only one or two years ago, were drawing Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000. In Pakistan, they had made it a rule that any person would not get on promotion more than 25 or 30 per cent addition to his salary at the time of partition.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What about the Pakistan official who became Governor-General?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: That is quite different. Even there, the Pakistan Government have made certain rules to that effect. The hon. Finance Minister here is not serious about at all.

If he referred to another Cabinet Minister, he will find that a suggestion was made to me to name one of the markets after me, and I declined it. It does not show any credit to me. It is due to the fact that in my early years I was associated with one who was rgcarded to be the embodiment of sacrifive *Tyagmurti*—Pandit Motilal Nehru.

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

Somebody said to him that when Swaraj would come, the members of the Nehru family would high posts and he said :

> "My great ambition for the members of the Nehru family is that they may be buried in the foundation of the edifice of Swaraj because that will provide the strongest foundation for it."

The way my suggestions were received by the Finance Minister shows he is not serious about economy with his vast knowledge of literature, Sanskrit and English, and a fund of proverbs and sayings, not only of Marathi but now also a smattering of Telugu, I may suggest to him that he may think of suitable epitaphs for the graves of the reputations of some of these exports responsible for the preparation of the present Plan.

About the First Five Year Plan, there are so many achievements referred to. I am not one of those wishing to find fault with the achievements. Surely, we might make mistakes here and there. After all, when we launch upon a scheme like that, we are bound to commit mistakes. What I am concerned about is that we are not profiting by our mistakes. We do not become wiser even after the event.

It is said that there has been greater production both in agriculture and in industry. After all, a plan may be vitiated as much by over-production as by under-production. After all, a plan means an estimate. They should have given the causes for the over-production. Was it because of the efforts of the workers ? I personally have a suspicion and I think it will be borne out on investigation. I think on a previous occasion I had given out in this House that over-production was due to the manipulation by the private sector. Formerly, there was production, but it was not shown in the book ; it was deliberately damaged a little torn here and there, so that it was unproduction—on that account. Then, there were a large number of persons who were kept in employment because of the excess profits tax. They felt that they were paying the men out of the money that would otherwise have gone to the Government. So they thought of paying to the workers instead of giving it to the Government. It is because of this that while production has gone up, employment has gone down. I am not satisfied with the statement that the income *per capita* has increased. The national income has increased. There are lakhs of persons whose income is nil ; it is not only nil. If a person is unemployed, it is minus because he has to depend on somebody else. Nine years after the advent of Independence, we are not able to guarantee able-bodied men and women, work. They are prepared to work for eight hours and do manual labour. If that is so, I am not concerned with all the arguments that have been put forward in the chapters dealing with that problem.

In one of my notes dealing with labour co-operatives, I have pointed out that there is no agency to fight unemployment in the villages. I have suggested a scheme by which we can guarantee employment to at least fifty lakhs of workers by spending about Rs. 25 crores in the villages. You can give them employment for five days in a week. I wonder if the Planning Minister has even read it. It was sent to the Prime Minister ; it was also circulated to all concerned. Even the Deputy Planning Minister asked me whether I had a Planning Commission working in my house. I told him that there was a Planning Commission consisting of only one person with the assistance of not even a clerk. But, I was serious and I feel that we cannot go on like this. You should be able to tackle unemployment in the rural areas by some sort of a scheme. Otherwise, you cannot change the face of the country. Did not Gandhiji tell us : "The face of India can be changed only when the face of the village changes" ? After all, India lives in villages.

Take the housing problem. You are providing for Rs. 3 crores for tackling the housing problem of middle income groups, that is those whose income is more than Rs. 6,000. For the rural housing, you have provided Rs. 10 crores. You say you want to rebuild rural India. Then, you have provided Rs. 40 crores for the low income group. As I saw you must first supply them with housing sites and the cost of two or three rooms to begin with at a minimum cost. If they want to build more rooms, you should not go out of your way to help them. What is the principle of rationing ? Are you giving more rations because a man is earning more ? You are going to build only 5,000 houses with the amount of Rs. 3 crores. But with Rs. 10 crores, you are tackling the problem of housing shortage and slum clearnace of 5,50,000 villages. Whatever money you are earmarking here is going to be spent in the towns only. It is either slum clearance or loans to the low income group or the middle income group. You are providing Rs. 120 crores in all but out of this only Rs. 10 crores for rural housing. It is a misnomer to say that the second Plan has a rural bias ; it is adding insult to injury. Gandhiji has said that the cities can take care of themselves and we have to look after the villages. I am sorry that our Planning Minister who is a signatory to the Sarvodaya Plan, is also a signatory to this Plan.

Taking my inspiration from the Sarvodaya Plan, I have suggested another scheme to tackle the labour problem. I would request Shri Nandaji, who is a signatory to that plan, to consider it and tell me its shortcomings and defects. I am one of those who take things rather seriously and mean what they say. It is disappointing and we cannot make headway like this.

There is a lesson which we should take from the First Plan. The Ministers were talking of controls. They were staking their reputation. But, there was a person who was not an expert and who knew the needs of the people. He felt differently. Despite the figures supplied by the Planning Commission and his Ministry, he came forward and he defied the figures and did away with controls. There was difference of opinion no doubt, at that time. Thanks to his far-sightedness, we are in a happy position today. Had the controls continued, would we have been in a position to talk of these Plans ? Still, you are thinking of bringing back those controls, with their concomitant corruption. I am not against controls as such as I am not against *pranayam* or breath control. If your system is defective or you are ill and diseased, *pranayam* will do you much harm. Similarly, in a country like India, where even Ministers and Members of Legislatures did not see any harm in giving away petrol coupons for pertol to others, it shows what importance we attach to controls.

An Hon. Member: Members never had coupons.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: We used to have. Take the instance of England. One of our Ministers went to England and he was given some coupons for chocolates. He did not use them and probably his private secretary or somebody wanted to give them to the hotel attendant. "What should I do with these?" He asked. "If I use them, then there will be more imports and to that extent the resources of my country will be affected." How many of us can behave in that way ? Should we talk of controls in these circumstances ?

The Finance Minister has told us that necessary steps will be taken to check inflationary tendency. In 1953, we had to argue with the Finance Minister that unemployment was rising. The Deputy Minister of Planning will bear me out. We had to argue and convince him. He is not to blame. The figures supplied to him showed that it was not rising. He will say that inflationary tendencies are not so much visible. But I am sure that, if you go with this Plan, as it is, you will see the consequences. It is not only deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores. It is going to be Rs. 2,000 or more. There is a gap of Rs. 400 crores to be covered up. You also say that the expenditure may have to be increased by another Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crores. That means the deficit financing comes to about Rs. 2,000 crores. Then, there is the foreign aid to which I object. I have dealt with it in one of my notes. It is not consistent with our high moral stand in world affairs that the implementation of our Plan should hang on foreign aids. I do not mind receiving foreign loans or investments ; I do not want to have any sort of foreign aid. Those who know have said in so many words—you may recognise it or not—that such aids have got strings, they are given with the object of fighting communism.

I can give you one illustration. In Rangoon with the help of foreign aid, a factory—cotton factory—was set up but it can use only American cotton and no other cotton. Burma has had to be tied to America if that machine had to work. In a book dealing with formation of capital in under-developed countries Nukse says that it is no good for the under-developed countries to have machinery from America. There labour is very costly and therefore, the machines are devised with a view to reduce labour to the minimum. Unless, special machinery is manufactured for the undeveloped countries, machinery manufactured in U. S. A. is not very useful. I may again refer to another warning given by Gandhiji. This was

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

on 31st July, 1947 when he was addressing the Ministers of Industries from various States. He said that in other countries, in the machine-age the survival of the fittest is accepted but in his view of independence he felt that there must be room for the weakest. He said, he was not opposed to machine, but he would not like that machine should be introduced until all the human labour is provided for. So, these are the warnings. Within about 8 or 10 years we are told by those, who never came near our freedom movement nor even swadeshi movement and who were peddling foreign goods, that we will have to give up all those things which we had imbibed from the Father of the Nation. These are not make-beliefs. As I said, the case of specialist and experts is different. They have neither any past pledges to redeem not any worries about the future. They swear by iron and steel, but whatever iron appears to have entered their make-up, is because of this having sat too long on the fence. They joined us only after the freedom battle was won. One of the Ministers told me: "We are old friends." I told him. Of course we are. I am not an enemy. But you come and tell me that the charkha will have to be kept separate from the handloom. There I raise my objection. I have been told by Gandhiji —and I have learned it all my life— that round this charkha and handloom the cottage industries can develop. But you want to keep them separate. Even the panel of economists have warned us: "In conclusion we may warn that these targets presuppose decisions of policy and early and speedy steps for the implementation of those policies".

Sir, what has been done? About these cottage industries a committee was appointed in May last year—the Karve Committee. That submitted its report in July and since then we have not been able to implement the recommendations. If the cottage industries are to provide the volume of employment as envisaged in the plan, if the cottage industries are to help in the decentralisation of industries, then these cottage industries should be placed under one Ministry and a Minister of Cabinet rank should be placed in charge of it. If that is not possible, then at least all these six Boards should be placed under one Ministry. This is what they had recommended. What have you done? What decision have you taken? You have not taken any decision. You keep on postponing the decision. If you go on postponing the decision, how can you provide the volume of employment you expect to provide? Afterwards it will be too late. After all, one year has passed since the Commtitee was appointed. They were hustled into submitting a report. You are not able to come to a conclusion because some Ministers think in one way and others think in a different way. They parade their differences. They speak about their differences in public. There are bound to be differences, I know, in a Cabinet, but those differences have to be settled inside the cabinet. They have to be resolved instead of the Ministers going on talking about their own views. It is much better that you talk about them among yourselves and come to a decision. In my own case I can tell you there were some differences and six times I had to tender my resignation. The last time when it was accepted, even my wife did not know that I had resigned. Why should she know that? That lowers the dignity of the Cabinet. Personally I feel that now the resignations reach the Press even earlier than the Prime Minister. I think these things are not a good augury for the launching of the Plan. I am sure, once it is found out that the Plan is not going to be successful, many of the experts and others would leave us.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee raised a point that you cannot raise food production by 40 per cent. I am one of those who believe that it is possible and it is within the scope of practicability. It has been pointed out by the Planning Commission that at least 10 acres of land in each village remains uncultivated for want of resources and because of the rent laws. The poor people are not willing to give it to others. Can't we devise some way by which these 10 acres in each and every village could be cultivated without encroaching upon the rights of persons? I have suggested one scheme. If these lands are cultivated that would add to our resources.

Then there is the difficulty of labour. Formerly, labour used to be employed and paid at the time of harvest. Now everyone wants cash payment. Therefore, they cannot do intensive cultivation because there is not the requisite labour. In this respect also I have suggested one scheme which will cost only Rs. 25 crores. You are going to spend Rs. 15 crores on local works. Under the scheme I have suggested, anybody in need of labour would be given that labour from the co-operative society which I have envisaged in my scheme and payment would be made after the harvest season. All these things are there, but you have no time to consider them. You are too busy with your own ideas. You think that by sitting here you can bring out beautiful schemes. But these beautiful schemes are bound to lead us to grief unless they are tested on the touch-stone of realities.

From the First Five Year Plan we have learned two or three lessons. Firstly, we must not have very big schemes. We must have only small schemes which will fructify, which will produce results in two or three years. That is the warning given to us by an eminent person who said that for undeveloped countries it is not proper to have very big schemes which are likely to fructify in six or seven years. Therefore, I have suggested the small savings scheme and many other schemes for development. I have suggested the development of five lakhs housing sites and issuing of housing bonds. I am sure people would be prepared to subscribe and give you money. I had suggested that you lay out one lakh orchards and issue orchard savings bonds. People will subscribe to that and at the end of five years you will have so many orchards which you can sell giving preference to the holders of orchard funds. I had also suggested ration savings bonds. You issue savings bonds by which the holder of a bond would be entitle to get certain quantities of ration at prescribed rates. I am sure, in view of the rising trend in prices, there may be persons coming forward and the ration bonds may be sold to the tune of Rs. 10 crores a year. This is how you can stabilise the price structure. Whatever money you get from these ration bonds can be given to the farmers' co-operatives or consumers' co-operatives. Let them purchase at a little lower price, the difference to cover up the over-head expenses.

Sir, I have got many more things to say. In the end I would only say one thing and that is, so far as the Plan is concerned, you must have fixed objectives. There is no difference about the objectives, but the difference is only as to how they are to be achieved. You must have not only fixed objectives, but definite and clear-cut policies. That should not be left to the sweet will of the Ministers. For instance. we are now importing honey, we are importing butter and other things. We are thinking of importing similar things from the Surplus Commodity Corporation. I suggest that these imports should be cut down if we want to save our foreign exchange. We can produce all these things here locally. We can even forego these things, but we must not allow any article of food to be imported.

Then, you can have adjustable annual targets, though personally I would prefer triennial or biennial targets because you know every year we have the annual budgets and the moment a scheme is sanctioned it goes to the States which take a long time causing delay in the execution of the scheme. It would have been much better if you had a Seven Year Plan with triennial or biennial targets. But to have annual plans means nothing. That means you are only shirking the responsibility and you are not facing facts. After all, we are in the first year of the Second Plan.

Sir, my strategy in the first two years would be to tighten the machinery of administration, eliminating all waste, leakage, superfluity and corruption. We must gear it up so that it might take up the additional responsibility which will be cast on it by the establishment of a socialist State or a welfare State or whatever you might call it. But you cannot run such an organisation with the officers who have not been to the fields, who have not seen the difficulties and sufferings and hardships of our people. That is why I suggested to the Prime Minister, "Make it a rule that everyone of our officers should be required to spend at least a fortnight or a month every year in one of the villages or in the factories. Then they will know what is what and know the realities of the situation."

Finally, I say that you must make every able bodied male adult work or pay for the implementation of the Plan and for that purpose, I suggest a labour levy through which I expect a sum of Rs. 4 crores in the next five years' time. If that is done, that will meet the problem to a great deal.

For avoiding unemployment, you must develop cottage industries as an essential part of our economy. Lastly, I will submit that you must enthuse the people and infuse in them a sense of national solidarity and create an atmosphere of austerity in the whole country for the implementation of the Plan.

Mr. Chairman : In addition to the amendments moved on the 23rd and the 25th May, 1956, there are two more amendments which the hon. Members wish to move. They may do so.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I beg to move :

That in the resolution, *add* at the end :

> "and relying on the enthusiasm and support of the people, affirms the common determination of the nation to carry out and improve the targets and aims set out in it; and further calls upon all the citizens of India to work wholeheartedly for the full and timely realisation of the targets and aims of the Second Five Year Plan."

Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru (Lucknow Distt.—Central) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, *add* at the end :

> "and calls upon the nation to work wholeheartedly for realising the targets set out in the Plan".

Mr. Chairman : These amendments are also before the House.

4 P.M.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East) : Mr. Chairman, after the very interesting and picturesque speech by Shri Mohanlal Saksena, I think my speech is going to be calculatingly cool, because I do not think that warmth of expression and also that feeling would be aroused in the House from what I am going to say. I know that in his own sphere he has very strong convictions and that is why he expressed his warm-hearted or hot feelings and this is the reason why he can be very impressive in his words. But how far those words can be put into practical use is a question to be measured. I think I should differ with him in certain respects. I would like to deal with those aspects on which he has thrown a good deal of light. But the last point which he made in regard to saving bonds is an original idea and there is no doubt about it. I hope that idea will be taken into consideration by the Government, but many of his other points are more sentimental than realistic.

As regards the achievements of the first Five Year Plan, anybody can be proud, except a few frustrated persons who are decrying everything and who have nothing else to do than to decry everything that we do in our country. We shall continue to do good in spite of them. I say that during the first Five Year Plan, we have had a very distinguished record. In examination terminology, 90 per cent of the achievement is regarded as more than distinction. We in fact have achieved nearly 90 per cent of our plan targets. I think it is a matter to be proud of. It is a matter in which there is no parallel nor precedence. With the background of a democratic Constitution we are pursuing a Plan and the achievements of the first Plan are to our credit. I think the whole country is proud of that. Not only the whole country but the whole democratic world is proud of our democratic achievements.

An Hon. Member : Who are frustrated ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : I do not want to mention their names. I know that they are frustrated and they will go on expressing their frustrated opinions. But I do not think the people think in that way. Only, those people who are frustrated make a show of it.

As I said, owing to the past achievements, this second Plan, I think, is a very good and impressive one and its background is much more sound, and it is much more promising than the last one. Secondly, the people have become plan-conscious. Yet, there are several paradoxes that have to be faced and they have already come before our eyes. We have applied our minds and we are applying our minds seriously to them. There is this paradox of socialist planning in a democratic Constitution. There is the paradox of central planning in an administrative system which is very inefficient and whose efficiency can be challenged every now and then. Then there are concurrent claims in regard to the lead of the atomic industrial revolution and also in regard to the development of hand industries based on extreme decentralisation. They say that the atomic industrial needs require centralisation and not decentralisation. So, we have on the one hand the need for pursuing a policy of centralisation while on the other hand, we are following the policy of extreme decentralisation in regard to hand industries. I do not know how far the Government or the planners have come to reconcile these two aspects. We have no idea. We have no picture before us as to how these two aspects can be canalised and put into common use. Lastly, and the most important fact is that we see the problem of the vast human power at our back and also the spectre of unemployment. It is very funny that we do not get enough trained personnel in spite of the vast human potential that we have. There is a great lack of technically trained personnel. On the other hand, we have tremendous educated unemployment among the people who are also technically trained. So, these are very serious, paradoxical aspects which we have to solve. Either we have to solve them or disprove them. If we are going to solve them, I do not know what plan is there to work out the solution. I have very grave doubts about it. We do not know what they are going to do to solve these basic and fundamental problems in our country.

The largest field of controversy is in regard to resources. The Finance Minister pointed out that we should not worry about resources, and that resources will come in. But the question is, from where are our resources going to come? The Planning Commission has devoted its entire energy and capacity to think in those terms and to find out the resources. But what do we find there? As my friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena said, only the sum of Rs. 2,400 crores is actually provided for. Indeed, there is no further scope for the resources coming in, in view of Rs. 1,200 crores having been fixed for deficit financing and another Rs. 1,200 crores for foreign aid. Now the foreign aid, depends on political and international factors. That means that 50 per cent of the resources for the Plan have been taken away by these items. So, there have been no scientifically calculated basis for the resources. Let us hope that everything will come out well for the country and that the Plan will be very successful. But suppose something happens; suppose we do not get the expected help, because there is always the possibility or the probability that something might happen. Then what would happen? I think the Government should have considered this aspect also. But the gap has been left very wide and nobody has given us a satisfactory answer.

Shri Neogi has pointed out certain aspects regarding the Plan. I do not want to get popularity which some of the Members want by speaking very high regarding the expectation of the financial resources. I do not want to get that popularity but I want to think in terms of practical terms or aspects. Shri Neogy has made certain observations and I think I am in complete oneness with Shri Neogy. He has taken a very definite stand and there is a lot of truth in what he has said. We cannot plan in an unexpected field. We cannot plan for the future without the basis of our resources and without proper calculations and also without some definite imagination. The plan of the country cannot be formulated without having proper calculations. But there is this gap which is left. In spite of the advice of the Finance Minister that we should not put our heads too much on this point and that we should not devote much attention to the question of resources, we are not convinced. Again this morning, the Finance Minister advised us to keep mum about the resources, but I am not able to do that, because I feel seriously that the biggest lacuna in our present Plan is the lack of definite resources. Our Plan is so big, so vast and so gigantic that unless and until we have the definite resources and until we know wherefrom they will come in, how are going to be convinced about it? We have fixed the target for the development and welfare of the country in several aspects, and have said that it is going to be achieved. But, owing to lack of resources, if you face the people and say to them: "We are sorry we do not have any foreign investment and so we do not go far enough and we do not have any capacity to do those things without definite resources", well, Do you think, the people will be convinced, because you tell the people so? You want to arise hopes by saying that you are going to raise the standard of the people to a high level, but without 50 per cent of the resources in your hands; after some time, if this Plan fails because of the lack of resources what will happen? Can you imagine what calamity, what catastrophe will befall the country? Nothing can be worse than people whose hopes have risen whose ambitions have risen, becoming frustrated. The country will be frustrated and will break-up. I do not want to be very pessimistic, but this is what I feel.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Somedays back, I asked a supplementary question from Shri Hathi, the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, as to whether the development work has been stopped in all constituencies or in all local areas. He said the development work that was sanctioned by the Planning Commission direct has been stopped but they have been given responsibility through the Community Project and National Extension programme. I have toured my area recently for 10, 15, days, and I know what frustration is prevailing there. People for whom wells and roads were sanctioned, one morning receive a notice that the work will stop. You cannot imagine the frustration of the people who were expecting that there will be a well in their village, that there will be roads in their village. The frustration is all the more greater when they expect a thing and their hope does not materialise. So, I would ask the Minister of Planning not to raise the hopes of the people very high, so that if due to lack of resources their hopes cannot be fulfilled, there may not be a great epidemic of frustration and failure in the country so that the country may not break up, morally and physically, so that people may not be demoralised and may not lose their self-confidence.

The Second Five Year Plan is one of the finest documents and I think there are not many differences regarding the allocations made to the different branches on the expenditure side. The resources have been divided and allotted to particular branches after careful thought and consideration. But even there, in the matter of railways and transport, I think there is a big lacuna. The Finance Minister said the deficit financing will depend upon the transport system. How? How will the transport capacity of the country be able to bear the burden of deficit financing if we do not develop it? If we do not allocate more funds to transport, how are we to bear the extra burden of carrying the additional consumer and producer goods? There is a big gap here and the answer is not available. I hope the Planning Minister will come forward to give that answer, as to how they are going to plan the productive capacity of the country in the next five years without raising the transport capacity of the country.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Bullock cart.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Even for the bullock carts I am sorry to say roads are not available. How many roads have you got for the bullock carts to carry the goods through them? I am very pessimistic about that.

Now, Sir, coming to the Plan, many suggestions were put forward. There were rumours that the Finance Minister himself was very anxious that this Plan should be a Six Year Plan. I do not know why this thing did not materialise. What was the harm in the Planning Commission accepting it, if it was the view of the Finance Minister. My hon. friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena has also put forward that idea. If you cannot achieve a thing this year, let it be achieved the next year. In that case there will not be so much frustration. But if you fail in the middle, there will be great frustration and demoralisation in the country. I would again request the Planning Minister to consider this aspect of the question, as to whether it cannot be made a Six Year Plan.

The second suggestion is about having a two-tier plan. That means, you have the Five Year Plan within the ambit of which you bring out annual plans fixing definite targets and resources, let the annual plan be presented to the country and the House, let it be discussed and examined to find out the lacuna, the real position of the resources, the targets that actually been realised etc. I do not think there is any harm in accepting that proposal. I request the Planning Minister to consider also that aspect of the question.

Now I come to the resources that we definitely expect. Hardly any doubts have been raised, in regard to taxation, and it is said we are going to receive nearly Rs. 380 crores from existing revenue and Rs. 450 crores from additional taxation. I have a feeling of some uncertainty in that regard also, especially in respect of State taxation, the Planning Commission's target is Rs. 65 crores higher than what the State Governments themselves have set. After all, the State Governments know their limitations, they know how difficult it is for them to raise taxes. They have put their calculation at the total of Rs. 160 crores while the Planning Commission has added to it Rs. 65 crores. How are we going to raise that additional taxation when the States themselves are not very optimistic about it. Taxation should not come in the way of saving because savings will be one of the biggest checks against deficit financing. If there is attraction or compulsion for saving the additional income generated, and there is no tendency to spend it away, then I think even if you go on with deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores there will not be any bad effect on the economic set-up of the country. The Finance Minister himself said that we should see that there is no disincentive to saving and we should encourage the saving habit of the masses. No, you want to raise additional taxation on the one side, and you have to increase the savings on the other. How are you going to strike a balance between these two? I do not believe that people who are just on the margin of the subsistence level, will go on saving. They can never save. If a person does not get the necessary food he needs, he will certainly spend the additional money so that he gets more food. He will never think of the country, the big plan that we have, etc. Saving can only come from those channels where there is scope to save. I would like that that saving should come to the Government. Whether it should be in the form of additional taxation or bonds or borrowing they have to decide. I am neither for nor against any of these proposals. I only ask whether you have calculated on an economic and mathematical basis as to how far there is scope for additional taxation which will not decrease incentives to savings. If you get additional taxation, well and good. I wish you success. But please calculate and arrive at the necessary conclusion with the help of proper data and a methodical approach. We do not want a vague approach in this matter.

There is another aspect of the question. In order to balance our deficit financing, we must increase our productive capacity. That means we must divert our resources to consumer goods. How far are we going to encourage consumer goods and how far are we going to utilise our resources for the production of machinery and tools for achieving a proper balance and advance in our economic life? I do not think we have been given any indication about that.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am also not very hopeful about foreign aid because it depends on so many political and international factors. Shri Mohanlal Saksena and some other Members have expressed themselves against foreign aid. I do not think Parliament is creating the proper atmosphere in this way for foreigners to invest their money here. We have estimated that Rs. 100 crores will be received by the private sector through foreign investment. Government may be able to get some money from the World Bank and this or that organisation, but I do not think the private sector is going to get even half the amount mentioned in the Plan because I think we have not given it a proper background, though I feel that we should have given enough encouragement to this. Let them come and invest their money so that may push forward with our economic life. After sometime we may not need their help or money. This is not a world in which some nation can come and subjugate another, as the Britishers did in the case of India. The world has gone far beyond that. The level of consciousness has grown up very much. So, I do not believe in the fact that if we allow foreign investments, there is going to be any economic subjugation or subordination of our country. In fact, it is to their interest to come and invest their money. I am not referring to the United States of America alone. That is not the only country which can give us economic assistance. There are other countries which will not ask for any privileges, but are prepared to come and invest, because they want a good investment field. But we must do everything in our power to create the necessary confidence in them. I will not, for the matter, of that, lend a sum of Rs. 5 to a person, from whom I am sure I will not get it back. That is the psychology in business; that is the psychology between country and country. India should, therefore, create the confidence in the rest of the world that we will honour their investment and as we progress towards our economic goal we shall return their money.

Without asking for any favour, I believe that there is enough scope for foreign investment and we should encourage foreign investments. I do not accept my hon. friend's contention that it is not in keeping with the dignity of India to ask for foreign loans. Provided the Government or an individual comes on his own terms.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: On a point of clarification. I referred only to foreign aid: I did not refer to foreign investments or foreign loans.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I want to make it quite clear that very little foreign aid has come to us as a gift. Even so far as the United States of America is concerned, it has given most of the foreign aid only in the form of long term loans and that is the kind of loan we should have, either on Government to Government basis or on individual to individual basis. We need not in the least be ashamed of it. Every country in the world has progressed only through this sort of help. We know that all the European countries are abusing the United States of America, but they have all taken help from the United States and they have now achieved an economic standard, which could never even be thought of after the devastation brought about by the war. But, they are into subjected to America. Even if it is felt that they are economically submissive to America, they won't remain so much longer. No country in the world is powerful enough to subdue such a vast and gigantic nation as India. I do not think any country can dare do it with us. There need, therefore, be no misapprehension on that score and therefore I feel very strongly that more and more foreign investments should be encouraged.

There is another point that I would like to make. That is about the gap in the resources. There is a gap of Rs. 400 crores in the resources. There is no background for even calculating or imagining from where these resources are to come. We think that our foreign exchange position is good, but I do not think...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not think there is enough scope to fill this gap from our foreign exchange balance. The gap in our first Five Year Plan was met from our sterling balances. But in the Second Five Year Plan I do not think there is much scope for more and more foreign exchange earning to meet our development works. We should therefore learn to depend more and more on our internal production rather than on imports for which we require foreign exchange. We should therefore devote all our energy to raise internal production.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the second Five Year Plan is a very comprehensive and lucid document which has emerged out of discussions and consultations over a long period and is the result of the collective judgment of our top politicians, statiscians, economists and other experts and specialists in their respective fields.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): And commercial magnates!

Shri G. D. Somani: I for one do not share the spirit of pessimism which has been indicated by certain friends. I think there is some stage at which there has got to be a finality to the consultations and criticisms of the national plan. The time I think has come when we should concentrate more and more on creating a wave of enthusiastic constructive efforts throughout the country and not fritter our energy and talent in publicly criticising certain aspects of the Plan which we may not like.

Every section of the community I believe, as a matter of fact those of us who are in the Parliament have had adequate opportunities to place our views and criticism before the Government and before the Planning Commission from time to time and if it has not been found possible by the Planning Commission and the Government to incorporate certain suggestions that we had opportunities to put forward, I do find the slightest justification on that account to criticise or attack the Government or to encourage a spirit of frustration or defeatism in the country which might retard the very objective which we have all in view.

I have listened attentively to the doubts and fears about the resources for financing a plan the size of which is regarded by many friends as over-ambitious and unrealistic. I personally do not share views and I think if the country's aspirations are to be fulfilled and if we are to tackle the problems of unemployment and poverty in the shortest possible time, then anything short of a Plan that has been presented to us will not serve the purpose. I on the other hand feel that this Plan is a challenge to our resourcefulness and to our spirit of patriotism and it is up to us all to cooperate with the Government to see that the necessary resources are created and are found to see that the Plan is fulfilled in the specific period for which it is intended.

In this connection I would just like to quote from the Plan itself certain views with which I find myself in complete agreement.

The main purpose of the Plan is one of "generating dynamism in the economy which will lift it to continually higher levels of material well-being and of cultural and intellectual achievement." Again, in the words of the Plan "for several plan periods to come it is on the mobilisation of the efforts rather than gains and returns arising therefrom that attention has to be concentrated". The document continues: "There is no doubt that given a right approach to the problems of development including social policy and institutional change, the community can draw upon the latent energies within itself to an extent which ensures development at rates much larger than nice calculations of costs and returns or inputs and outputs may sometime suggest."

I regard these observations as of real significance, and if really we could create the necessary tempo of constructive efforts throughout the country there is no reason to be afraid about the resources. I fully share the excitement of the Prime Minister when he said that the country is on the threshold of dynamic and vital changes and I think it is the duty of all, and indeed it is the duty of every citizen of the country, to share that excitement and to create an atmosphere of stimulating constructive efforts and the required measure of enthusiasm which will lead to the creation of the necessary resources about which we have got doubts and fears.

So far as the resources are concerned, there is absolutely no doubt that it presents a difficult problem. We have before us several proposals, of additional taxation and borrowings and various other schemes in that connection. I would only like to point out that it will be advisable on the part of the Planning Commission and the Government to devise certain positive incentives which will generate the increase in the necessary resources by an all-round response throughout the country.

I would like to make one specific suggestion in this connection. So far as the drive for small savings is concerned, if, suppose, today the Government or the Planning Commission decides that fifty per cent of the amount that is collected from a particular area will be earmarked for local development in that area, I think that itself will lead to a very substantial increase in the amount of collections from these small savings. Whether that contribution may be in cash or in labour or in any other way, I think if there is a positive incentive of such a nature in various directions. It will lead to the generation of that enthusiasm in the people of that area and they will do their utmost to save and invest and bring forward their contributions for the execution of the Plan.

I think, therefore, that some positive programme of making the necessary propaganda and publicity, offering the necessary incentives, should be formulated. And the country should observe and celebrate a Plan Week or Plan Fortnight when all the political parties—and I submit not only political parties but every institution, whether social, educational or commercial or, for the matter of that, all the institutions throughout the country—should be asked to cooperate and should be asked to celebrate that Week or Fortnight to bring home to the people the salient features of the Plan and to create in them that spirit of constructive efforts which alone will solve the problem of our resources.

In this connection I should like to draw the attention of my hon. friends to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I think this institution is doing really very useful work in the limited sphere of its activities, and it will be advisable to strengthen the activities of the Samaj, so that this non-political non-party organisation may give the lead in approaching the people and in creating in the masses that spirit of enthusiasm and constructive efforts which will lead to a mighty change in the entire outlook of the people. Because, we have yet to realise the kind of results that might follow once the mass enthusiasm is aroused to the highest pitch of efficiency, and we have yet to evolve....

Acharya Kripalani: (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea) : Why don't we all join it?

Shri G. D. Somani: Therefore, I appeal with all earnestness to the hon. Leader of the Socialist Party and similarly to all the leaders of public opinon in the country to forget their differences for the time being and to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government in making the Plan the grand success which it deserves.

In this very context I would like to make a few observations regarding certain controversies which rising, say between the respective roles of the public and private sectors. I for one, as I said

[Shri G. D. Somani]

earlier, have no intention today of striking any discordant note. And indeed, so far as the private sector is concerned, I really welcome the approach that has been initiated in the Plan and the statement that has been made by the Prime Minister in his opening address.

Quoting the observations made in the Plan regarding the private sector, I would just like to refer to what they say. This is what they say :

> "The two sectors have to function in unison and are to be viewed as parts of a single mechanism. The Plan as a whole can go through only on the basis of simultaneous and balanced development in the two sectors. *** In fact, it is appropriate to think more and more in terms of an interpenetration of the public and private sectors rather than of two separate sectors."

In this connection I also welcome the statement of the Prime Minister in which he deprecated the condemnation of the private sector and in which he visualised an important role which the private sector will continue to perform during this historical period when we are building a New India.

There are various points of differences which the private sector has and various grievances which they are feeling against the policy of the Government. My friend Shri Asoka Mehta and many about the ceiling on income and about the so-called concentration of economic power and wealth. I for one have no intention, as I said earlier, of using any counter-arguments. The only approach that I at present advocate, and the only appeal that I have to make to the business community, is that here is a historical period when there is something abnormal, when some noble efforts are being made to raise the standard of living of the people ; and therefore, whatever our own grievances and whatever may be our own difficulties, we must all strive our best to allow our experience and talent to be utilised in this mighty task of building a New India. Therefore, it is in that spirit of service to the community at a time when historical developments are taking place that I am not in a mood to indulge in any sort of indiscriminate criticism of the several features of the Plan.

I may also make a brief reference in this connection to the Industrial Policy Resolution which was announced by the Prime Minister some time ago and which has now been incorporated in the Plan itself. There are quite a few items which could very well have been left to be developed by the private sector. But I think that even under the revised Industrial Policy there is more than enough to do for the private sector, and I therefore do not in the least feel disappointed or worried about the future of the private sector under the revised Industrial Policy Resolution. After all, I do realise that the scope of development allotted to the private sector is rather less than what it is capable of achieving. But I see no difficulty why it will not be possible for the Planning Commission or the Government, at the appropriate time, to revise these targets in a higher direction once it becomes patent that the private sector can do much more than the targets which have been laid down at present, in the Plan. It is from that approach that I do not like to go into any details why certain industries should not have been allotted to be developed by the private sector.

Coming to the specific suggestions on a few issues, I would first like to say something about the allocations that have been made for transport in general and for road transport in particular. Here I feel that the Planning Commission have not acted wisely in slashing the demand of the Railway Ministry from Rs. 1,480 crores to Rs. 1,125 crores. According to their own calculations the Planning Commission have estimated that the increase in the goods traffic is expected to be from 120 lakh tons to 180 lakh tons. This shows that they are themselves estimating about fifty per cent increase in goods traffic. But the provision that has been made in this connection falls far short of their own estimates. Here, it should be clarified that the estimate that they have made is also very much an under-estimate, for later study has revealed that the demand for goods traffic will be much higher than that estimated by the Planning Commission. I think it is a very short-sighted policy to curtail the programme of railway development.

The only limiting factor that I would place, so far as the railway finances are concerned, is their own administrative capacity to cope up with the useful utilisation of the funds that are earmarked. Otherwise, so far as this transitional period of development is concerned, I would like the Planning Commission to give a free hand to the Railway Ministry to go ahead with their expansion programme, and not to worry at all about the funds that may or may not be allocated for them. It will be time enough later on, after two or three years, when the railway capacity is developed, to revise the plan, if necessary.

But even as things stand today, there are instances where licences have been given for the development of new industrial units, but where the railways are candidly refusing to meet the requirements of these industries simply because they say that the Planning Commission are not making the necessary funds available to them for the development of railway facilities in that region.

So far as the requirements of steel, cement and coal are concerned, they will take the major portion of whatever allocations have been made, and all the hundreds of other items of transport which will have to be catered to in the Second Five Year Plan have been entirely left at their mercy, and it looks as if the entire development may be adversely affected, unless the Planning Commission immediately revise the allocations for the Railway Ministry. After all, whatever you invest in the railways gives an immediate return. That, of course, is a very small side of the picture. But it stimulates production all round, and therefore the investment in our railways really pays a very rich dividend in so many ways by enriching our economy all round.

I therefore earnestly plead that so far as railway transport is concerned, the railways should be asked to go ahead to the maximum of their administrative capacity, so that this bottle-neck which we are experiencing at present, and which is bound to be aggravated unless remedial measures are taken immediately, is put an end to, so that the transport requirements of the expanding economy will not in any way be jeopardised.

Coming to the next controversial point, I would like to say a few words on the position of the supply of cloth in the Second Five Year Plan, although I wanted to avoid any reference to it. Here, everybody has drawn attention to the defects of deficit financing and how inflationary pressures can be generated as a result of the heavy deficit financing involved. It is admitted on all hands that the only effective remedy to inflation is to increase the production especially of those essential commodities which come into the day-to-day life of the people. So far as food production is concerned, we are assured that it will be increased from 15 to 18 per cent to about 30 to 40 per cent. But here again, no specific measures have been indicated, and indeed there are reports that so far as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are concerned, they are very much sceptical about the target being achieved unless further substantial amounts are made available to them.

Coming to this question of cloth, I know that those of us who are associated with the textile industry are easily misunderstood. But I would like to stress one point and that is that the present policy of Government in freezing the mill production very much suits the nerve-interest of those who are at present associated with the textile industry. For, the expansion of mill production means more production and less profits. But so long as no new industrial unit in the textile industry is allowed, and so long as the production is frozen, it leads to some increase in cloth prices and better profits. Therefore, I do not think that this fact can be challenged that those of us who are connected with the textile industry are not advocating the revision of the policy from any selfish motives. Especially, those of us who are associated with the big textile units in the Bombay State are fully alive to the fact that even if ultimately Government were to revise their policy and allow any additional capacity in the textile industry, it has got to go to the deficit areas and to the uneconomic units. So, I do not see the slightest justification for the charge that there is any amount of self-interest in our advocating the expansion of the mill sector.

Now, let us see what the facts are. The Bombay Millowners' Association submitted a memorandum to the Planning Commission some time ago, wherein they have given facts and figures to prove that even from the employment point of view, the expansion of the mill industry will generate the same amount of employment as the development of handlooms and the Amber Charkha. Certain facts and figures have been given to the Planning Commission, though, of course, they have not even chosen to acknowledge it immediately or to examine the various facts and figures given therein.

[Shri G. D. Somani]

But the fact remains that if you expand the mill production, that will place in the hands of the exchequer an amount by way of excise duties, sales-tax and income-tax and so on, and at the same time, the exchequer will also be saved the amount of subsidy that has to be given to the handlooms and the Amber Charkha, and that amount can give employment to the same number of people in other nation-building activities It will also help the industry to maintain the export markets and thus earn foreign exchange which is so essential for the Second Five Year Plan. Further the people will also be assured supply of cloth at reasonable prices.

I am not at all concerned or worried as to what decision Government take ultimately in the matter. But I only want a definite assurance that Government are seized of the problem. Wisdom lies in an intelligent anticipation of the coming difficulties. There are already trends in the cloth market which have adversely affected the export trade. which have led to a rise in cloth prices and thus made things difficult for internal supply. I think Government are taking undue responsibility in postponing their decision on this issue. Let there be some normal expansion of the mill sector, and let every facility be given for the development of handlooms and Ambar Charkha also, and when they are in a position to deliver enough cloth to the people, then it will be quite easy enough to freeze the production of the mills. But in the meantime, I think Government and the Planning Commission are taking a grave risk in allowing the whole issue to remain in suspense.

It is purely a question to be decided on economic and technical grounds. We want to generate the same amount of employment as the planners are intending to by provisions for handlooms and Ambar Charkha. If we can convince the Planning Commission that we can generate the same amount of employment by the expansion of the mill industry on the one hand, and at the same time assist the export markets on the other, besides ensuring a supply of better cloth and at cheaper prices, then I see no reason why this representation should be ignored. I am open to conviction on this point. It may be that our calculation may be wrong. If it is proved to our satisfaction that there is no other alternative to provide employment to that extent than through handlooms and Ambar Charkha, then, I for one am prepared to revise my opinion, and come out openly in support of freezing the production of mills and developing handlooms and Ambar Charkha.

The last point that I wuold like to touch is in regard to the question of regional disparities. Here, I am absolutely in full agreement with the approach of the Planning Commission and with the decisions of the National Development Commission that everything possible should be done to do away with the regional disparties that are prevalent in the country. But somehow, I feel that this is only a paper policy and it is not being executed when the time for decision comes. I shall give you just one or two instances.

Take the question of the fertiliser factory, for instance. It was proved to the full satisfaction of the Ministry that the location of the fertiliser factory in Rajasthan would be most economical, and that a factory in Rajasthan would be able to deliver the fertilisers at the cheapest possible price. And yet Rajasthan which is so industrially backward has not been given the benefit of producing and supplying fertilisers at low prices, and the decision was taken on other grounds to locate the fertiliser factory in other parts of the country.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about Andhra ?

Shri G. D. Somani: Similarly, I may draw the attention of the Minister to the development of the lead and zinc mines in Rajasthan. These are very valuable assets, and will assist the economic development of mines to a larger extent than is envisaged. But in spite of serious representations, the matter remains undecided even today. What is wanted is a real application of the policy in practice. Here is a backward area, here is an area which is rich in mineral resources, which gives ample scope for development of industries on an economic basis, and yet somehow or other, because the voice of Rajasthan does not reach so effectively those who are in charge of planning its case goes by default, and though there is an absolute decision for the location and establishment of a particular unit on economic grounds in that part of the country, yet somehow that decision is not made available for Rajasthan. My point is that this disparity, which is growing—the areas which are rich are becoming richer and the areas which are backward are remaining backward—unless some positive measures are taken to do away with it, will lead to lop-sided development and full justice will not be done to the areas which have been neglected for all this period.

Having dealt with these important points, as I said in the beginning, I want to emphasise that so far as those of us who are connected with the private sector are concerned, we have absolutely no intention of induldging in criticism and controversies which do not bring any fruitful results. Here is a field in which everybody has to concentrate all his energy and talent and experience in the service of the nation, irrespective of the fact that we may not agree with certain policies adopted by Government and irrespective of the various differences in approach. Here is an opportunity which should not be missed. Let not history record that some sections of the people, at a time when the country's destiny was being shaped, took an indifferent attitude or indulged in unnecessary criticism which retarded the progress of the Plan. Whatever one may feel, and however genuinely one may differ from the Plan, it is, I feel, the sacred duty, obligation and responsibility of every citizen of India to come forward with all the necessary tempo of enthusiastic constructive effort so that the resources problem will at once be solved.

Shri Kasliwal: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members who have preceded me have given expression to the excitement of the times we are living in. One hon. Member said that this was an exciting debate. It is not only an exciting occasion, it is also a solemn occasion, because I believe that the deliberations of this Session of Parliament will go down in the annals of a free and democratic world as of unique significance for mankind.

The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, when he was speaking yesterday, said that for the first time in history democracy was being reconciled to planning. India is setting a pattern of economic behaviour which would be emulated by free and under-developed countries all over the world. The First Five Year Plan laid the foundations for achieving the socialist pattern of society based upon the values of freedom and democracy. The Second Plan proposes to raise the structure of this pattern of society. The main aim of the First Plan was to restore our war-ravaged economy and to strengthen its base. I must say that in this respect the Plan has succeded admirably. As the hon. Minister of Finance has said, the national income has gone up by 18 per cent. I was a little surprised to hear Shri N. C. Chatterjee asking, how has the hon. Minister come to the figure of 18 per cent as the percentage of increase of national income. I think Shri N. C. Chatterjee himself had no figures to give. All that he was doing was only banking on his own imagination.

It is not necessary at this stage to detail the other achievements of the First Plan. The Planning Commission itself has made only a modest claim when it says that on the whole, the results of the Plan have been satisfactory.

Before I examine the basic objectives of this Plan, I should like to join issue with my hon. friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, about one particular matter which had been referred to by the Prime Minister in his speech. Shri N. C. Chatterjee seemed to think that the Prime Minister, while referring to the annual plans, meant to suggest that these plans will have no relation to each other. Shri N. C. Chatterjee is quite mistaken. All that the Prime Minister meant was that the entire Plan was flexible and open to examination every year. I am glad that Dr. Krishnaswami who spoke before me, also joined issue with Shri Chatterjee. I only want to read what the Prime Minister said about this when he opened the debate on this subject :

> "So the House will see that even as the Report is prepared and even as we here, in Parliament, are considering it, our minds go further. We think afresh. We think more and more. We want to vary it here and there, change it, for the better, I hope, always. In that sense, it is flexible. We shall consider it every year, the targets etc., and if we think it right, vary them".

So, to say that these annual plans are plans which have no relation to each other is a mistake.

Now, I propose to examine the basic objectives of the Five Year Plan. I am in complete agreement with those objectives. The Planning Commission has

[Shri Kasliwal]

said that these objectives have to be examined and pursued in a balanced way. I would like to examine whether the Planning Commission's allocation in respect of the various heads are in a balanced way. Under agriculture and community development, this time the targets have been reduced. In the First Plan, the percentage was 15.1. Now the corresponding percentage is only 11.8, although I entirely agree that in real terms, the allocations under this head are very much increased. The Prime Minister has said that it is proposed to increase agricultural production from 18 per cent to 35 to 40 per cent. I am very glad that he has given expression to that view. I was really surprised when an hon. Member here said that there should be a reduction in the allocations under this head by Rs. 100 crores—the Finance Minister has already replied to that. I feel, on the contrary, that there should be a further allocation of Rs. 100 crores under this head. Agriculture is the base of our economy and unless this base is strengthened, we do not know where we will be I hope that this particular suggestion of mine will be taken into consideration by the Planning Commission.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where is the money to come from?

Shri Kasliwal: I am coming to the resources also.

Under the head of industry and mining, the targets have been increased immensely. The percentage goes up from 7·6 to 18·5; in real terms, the allocation is 400 per cent. I am very glad that this allocation has been made. I only want to say that if certain more allocations had been made in the First Five Year Plan under this head, we would not have been faced with certain bottlenecks, with which we are faced today. I hope that so far as this particular allocation is concerned, it will be utilised fully.

Many hon. Members have given expression to their feelings about allocations under transport and communications. Shri G. D. Somani who preceded me said that the allocations under this head were low. I am in complete agreement with him. This is the most important item among the five or six items. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Planning to give an additional allocation under this head. Without this, it is impossible not merely to carry our manufactured goods, not only to carry the foodstuffs from one part of the country to another, but it is becoming impossible even to export our ores. There is a great demand outside the country for our iron ore, manganese ore and other things. But because of the bottleneck in transport, it is not possible to export them to the extent that we would like to, as we would like have more exports and more foreign exchange. I do not want to go any further over this point. I hope that the Minister of Planning will agree at least to allocate Rs. 100 crores more under this head.

This takes me to the question of resources. Most of the hon. Members who spoke have referred to the question of resources. I am not at all pessimistic about the resources. On the contrary, I am sanguine about them. If those hon. Members who had expressed their pessimism in this matter had read carefully the Report which had been given to us of the Second Five Year Plan, probably their pessimism would have disapeared.

5 P.M.

Let me take only one particular point and that is with regard to the collection under small savings and the national borrowing programme. (*Interruption*). There are many other points. What does this report say? It says:

> "The response to government borrowing programmes has been encouraging in recent years...."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to raise issues between themselves and then try to decide them.

Shri Kasliwal: I am only trying to raise an issue but my friend is butting in.

> "...and the target of Rs. 115 crores set in the first plan has been exceeded by about Rs. 65 crores."

On page 80, they say:

> "The collections under small saving have been placed at Rs. 500 crores over the second plan period. The receipts under this head have gone up steadily in the last few years—from Rs. 33 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 65 crores in 1955-56."

If under the first plan, the receipts under this head have been going on steadily increasing, I do not see any reason why they should decrease now. I am confident that not only will we reach the targets fixed under small savings and national borrowing programme, but, I am sure we will exceed them. My hon. friend, the lady Member, who sat by my side and spoke previously, expressed doubts about the gap of Rs. 400 crores. I am confident that so far as that gap is concerned, that will also be reduced greatly.

I come now to another point and that is with regard to external resources. Again, I respectfully submit that many hon. Members who have expressed doubts about our external resources have not read this. The external resources are expected to come to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and we have already received Rs. 170 crores. I am reading the last three lines on page 104.

> "Resources amounting to Rs. 170 crores are thus already assured for the plan in the public sector, leaving a balance of Rs. 630 crores for which arrangements have yet to be made."

You will see that we have received so much in the first plan and already in the second plan, we have received Rs. 170 crores. I am quite sanguine and confident that there will be no trouble in getting Rs. 630 crores in the next five years. I know that there is a Mission of the I.B.R.D. which has been touring the country. From the reports that have appeared in the Press, we are confident that they are going to make a good report and we will be able to receive at least Rs. 300 crores from the IBRD. I need not mention anything about a new body which is soon coming up for which a committee of the U. N. has already been established and that is with regard to SUNFED. As soon as SUNFED comes into existence, we will be able to bet more resources.

I come to another point and that is with regard to deficit financing. Many hon. Members have expressed doubts about this. I have none. Let me first of all analyse what is the ratio of deficit financing in the first plan to what it is here. In the first plan, we had deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 500 crores. The ratio of Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 2,300 crores which we spent in the first plan is about the same as the ratio of Rs. 1,200 crores to Rs. 4,800 crores. If there were hardly any inflationary tendencies in the first plan, there is no reason why any inflationary tendencies should appear now in the second plan.

Some hon. Members said that prices have gone up. I say, Yes. In the matter of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, the prices have gone up. But, that is not due to deficit financing. It is due entirely to the fact that there were late rains, and floods. Only last year, hon. Members were shouting in this House that the prices are going down and there should be price support and within a period of 6 months, because some prices have gone up for certain reasons, they are saying that it is due to inflation. I maintain that there is no inflation in this country and that if certain steps are taken by Government I am quite sure that the hydra-headed monster of deficit financing which has been giving so much trouble to so many hon. Members will not be there. If necessary elasticity in the supply of consumer goods is provided for an increased generation in the purchasing power of the country, there would be no danger of deficit financing.

There is another point to which I would like to refer. It is tax evasion. Many hon. Members have said by quoting Prof. Kaldor that there is tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. The hon. Finance Minister said that there has been tax evasion of not more than Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 crores. I am not concerned with the figure of tax evasion. What I am concerned with is that there is tax evasion. I would like the Finance Minister to take this factor into consideration and see that there is no tax evasion at all. He has to gear up the machinery, he has to tighten up the machinery to see that there is no more tax evasion.

I will not take more time. Many hon. Members who have preceded me have spoken about various points but there is one point which hardly anybody has touched. They have talked about enthusing the country, enthusing the rural side and they have talked about so many other things. Nobody has spoken about publicity. The amount of Rs. 9 crores that has been allotted in the plan for publicity is very low. It will be very difficult to carry this plan to every village and the countryside. People have got to know what we are doing. Unless they know what we are doing and what we propose to do, in what way are we going to create enthusiasm?

[Shri Kasliwal]

I say that so far as the allocation of Rs. 9 crores is concerned, it should be increased reasonably so that this plan goes to every house and every person knows what we are doing.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Marvelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes) In booklet form?

Shri Kasliwal: Not only in booklet form but also by audio-visual and other forms.

I will not take more time. Many hon. Members have been sceptic about this plan. Many others have expressed doubts. I ask them to leave their doubts and their derision aside and to work shoulder to shoulder to make this plan a success. That is the appeal I make to them and I would only tell them, let us work it with hearts within and with God overhead.

Shri R. N. Reddy (Nalgonda): Sir, I generally agree with the aims and objectives of the Plan that have been specifically mentioned. But, these aims and objects will not merely solve the problems of the plan. I do not want to take much time, but I want to put emphasis on only one aspect of the plan and that is the aspect of the agrarian reforms and the agrarian economy of the country.

I feel that the Planning Commission has not had a very clear conception of the importance of a srtong agrarian economy for the successful implementation of the Plan. It is not only so with regard to the second Five Year Plan. but, even while implementing the first Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission and the Government have not taken, I would say, those proper steps to see that a strong agrarian economy is built up for the simple reason that India is an agricultural country, where the overwhelming majority of the population is dependent on the profession of agriculture and out of those, nearly 70 to 80 per cent are poor peasants' and agricultural labourers. As long as the purchasing capacity of these millions is not increased and not strengthened, any superstructure of a Plan that is sought to be constructed on these weak foundations, I have my own doubts, would not really succeed. I would not like to be pessimistic, neither would I like to be optimistic about the whole affair. The first and foremost thing that other countries, where Plans are being implemented, have taken care to see is that the agrarian economy is strengthened, land has been distributed to the poor peasant, agricultural labourer, and his purchasing capacity has been strengthened and improved. On that superstructure, industrialization has been built up. But what do we find the picture in the First Plan? I do not like to take a negative approach to the problem. Certain agrarian reforms have been promulgated; to a certain extent they have been implemented, but many of them stand unimplemented. I come from Hyderabad. Agrarian reforms have been legislated by the Provincial Assembly, but then some very strong and important aspects of the legislation remain a dead letter on the statute-book. For example, *begar* or forced labour was abolished after the police action there, but in many parts of the Hyderabad State *begar* is still in practice; the landlords and the Government servants still indulge in forced labour in several parts of the State. I do not say that nothing has changed. Certain things have changed; but have things changed to such an extent as to have a foundation for implementing a huge plan of nationnalisation? In Hyderabad, there is a tenancy legislation passed which gives permanent tenancy rights to the people. But what picture do we find there? In spite of the fact that there is a strong people's movement in Hyderabad where the opposition and even the party in authority have tried to implement it, more than 50 per cent of the tenants who had permanent tenancy rights had been evicted. That is what the report of the Hyderabad Government submitted to the Central Government says. On this superstructure, certain proposals were put before the Agrarian Panel and certain decisions taken by the Panel. But we find that in the final report that is now being discussed here, some of those proposals have been watered down. I would like to read certain extracts in this conection.

These extracts will show how certain progressive proposals were formulated by the Agrarian Panel, and when the final report comes up here, much of it has been watered down:

> "The Panel unanimously recommended maximum rate of rent at one-sixth of the gross produce which exists already in some States but the Planning Commission stuck to the proposal in the First Plan that the rate should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth. There is no reason why the recommendation of the Panel is not accepted. It is

> learnt that the foreign economic experts recommended even the complete abolition of rent."

I am not able to understand why this thing has been watered down from one-sixth of the rent which the Panel has recommended or decided upon, to one fourth :

> "Another recommendation of the Panel is that land may be resumed by landlords for *bonafide* personal cultivation up to one family holding, personal cultivation in this case being defined as constituting manual labour on land, personal supervision through residence in the village or neighbouring village and taking entire risk of cultivation. in such cases, the tenant must be first left with one family holding of his choice. This view was taken in order that the cultivator who is already on land and is a genuine cultivator should not be dispossessed, and that, at the same time, the land-owner, who now wants to take up the cultivation may be allowed to resume a reasonable amount of land that will be sufficient to maintain his family. The Planning Commission has altered this greatly ; and has recommended resumption up to ceiling and left the matter of deciding which land to be resumed by the owner and which to be retained by the tenant to the bureaucracy. This change is inexplicable and is quite incompatible with the aim of building socialist society. Why performance of manual labour by the land-owner in such lands resumed by dispossessing a cultivating tenant is not insisted is also not understandable.
>
> The third departure is that where as the Panel suggested that the quantum of compensation to be paid to the landlords should be 20 times the difference between land revenue plus collection charges and the fair rent, that is, one-sixth of the gross produce, the Planning Commission has left it vague, by not definining the multiple. Its suggestion is that whatever be the quantum of compensation, the annual instalment plus land revenue should not exceed fair rent, that is, one-fourth of the gross produce.
>
> Modifications made in respect of ceiling on landholdings are more substantial. These appear more moderate than those made in the First Plan. The First Plan recommended : "The limit which may be appropriate has to be determined by each State in the light of its own circumstances, but, broadly speaking, following the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, about three times the family holding would appear to be a fair limit for an individual holding" defining family holding as a work unit or plough unit. The Panel defined the family holding as one which gets an annual gross income of Rs. 1,600 and recommended that the ceiling at three times such family holding or three times the plough unit as defined by the first Plan. The Planning Commission rejected the definition of the Panel, threw away the definition it itself had made in the First Five Year Plan and leaves everything vague in the hands of the State Government, saying that each State specifying according to the conditions of the different regions, classes of soil, irrigation, etc., the area of land which it may be declared to be a family holding. This definition of a family holding being kept vague, a proposal for fixing the ceiling at three times the family holding does not give confidence."

These are some of the things which have been watered down. I would like to ask the members of the Commission what revolutionary proposals were made by the Panel and why they have been watered down. We have come to know through the Press that some of the reactionary landlord elements in the Provincial Governments have put pressure upon the Central Government and the Planning Commission to see that those things are watered down. That is a fact.

In our own State, especially in Andhra, the Chief Minister of that State and the Chief Ministers of other States are deadly against any progressive agrarian reforms of import. So, I would request the Planning Commission to think over this problem once again. After all, if you really want a Plan, if you really want the successful implementation of a Plan, you require a strong agrarian economy. If any of our friends here feels that with the 70 per

[Shri R. N. Reddy]

cent of the peasantry whose purchasing capacity is low, they can build up a superstructure of a planned economy upon these foundations, I am afraid that ultimately they will have to get themselves absolutely disillusioned. That is what experience tells us. As long as a poor peasant remains poor, how can you expect him to co-operate in the implementation of the Plan. If you thus exclude seventy per cent, the bulk of our people, what is the use? Give them something; give them agrarian reforms and land; they will co-operate. Simply saying that they should co-operate and so on will not help. I do not want to take any negative attitude. I welcome what has been done during the First Plan. Zamindari has been abolished in Hyderabad State. But in some areas, illegal rents are still being collected by the Government. Jagirdars were given Rs. 18 crores by way of compensation. The condition of the peasant remains the same. It is my duty to point this out so that it may be promptly corrected.

There are two aspects of the problem. One is progressive legislation regarding agrarian reform. I would urge the Planning Commission to accept the recommendations of the panel; that is the minimum. On these lines, there should be legislation. The other and important aspect is that of implementation. Many laws remain dead letters in the statute book. For instance, the cost of land is fixed. The rent of an acre of dry land is four times the tax and the cost of the land that the peasant will have to pay would be fifteen times that rent. But that is not being implemented. The Central Government has left the agrarian reforms to the mercy of the State Governments. Our experience is that they are not serious. A ceiling has been fixed in Hyderabad State; perhaps that is the first State to do this. Two years even before that legislation comes up, the Minister goes on propagating among the landlords: "We are going to put a ceiling and make hay, while the sun shines. Divide the lands among yourselves before the legislation comes in." The poor man will have no land.

The question of implementation is also important. The present machinery is not sufficient: there should be a proper machinery. The peasantry will co-operate with you readily in the proper implementation of the laws. Take the co-operation of the Opposition Parties also. I do not necessarily mean that you should take only the opposition workers. There are also Congress workers. Repression is brought against them. There are certain Congress men in my State who would like to do these things. Respression is let loose against them and they become demoralised; they do not want to go to Jails.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Hyderabad is being dissolved.

Shri R. N. Reddy: As long as the agrarian economy of the contry remains weak, if you build up a big Plan, it is ultimately going to fail. I would appeal to the Commission to accept the recommendations to which I referred; they are the minimum. They should be properly implemented so that we may have a prosperous economy in our country.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): So many have spoken before me that I do not expect that anything that I say will be new. The Plan is a great document. For the first time, in the recorded history of India for a thousand years, we are having a Plan for the whole of India. There may be defects and some people may not agree with all that is said there. But yet it is true that it is perhaps one of the greatest efforts ever made by our people to re-build our great country.

I am proud of that Plan and welcome it and I have a few criticisms to offer. They may be shared by some people and opposed by some. When I go through the Plan and see the allotments there, I see an imbalance in it. Rs. 4,800 crores are sought to be spent. Admittedly the largest amount goes for the basic industries—nearly 20 per cent. We want to create wealth and large scale industries can create wealth, while the employment potential is in the small-scale industries. We are in a hurry to create more wealth. There is argument for everything that is done and there is argument for having provided the largest amount for these basic industries, iron and steel and such other important industries.

You want to build material wealth; along with that you should build the mental and intellectual wealth of the people of this country. I would always like to judge the progress of the country by the amount of education provided in the country, education for the uplift of the children. From that view, the Plan is not only not progressive but retrograde. To their great sorrow, people find that the allotment for education is only 6.3 per cent. In the First Plan it was seven per cent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even that seven per cent we were not able to spend.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: That may be the case with every item of expenditure. If somebody is not able to spend, dismiss him. That is no excuse for not providing sufficiently for education. Inefficiency cannot be an excuse. (*Interruptions.*) I am not here to go into the individual cases and say as to who is responsible. But I certainly feel that this allotment is much less than what it ought to have been.

The details of the provision for education is given on page 501. There I find a further imbalance. I wonder how this allotment has been accepted by the Planning Commission. For elementary education to twenty per cent of our population—children between the ages of 6 and 14 form 20 per cent. Rs. 89 crores is provided. For secondary education the amount provided is Rs. 51 crores; for university education, Rs. 57 crores; for technical education and vocational education, Rs. 48 crores. Technical education, vocational education, university education are all post-secondary education. The number of people who get benefit of this education is only 5 to 6 lakhs of people. The number of people who get benefit of elementary education is about 6 crores of people. But the allotment that has been made for elementary education is Rs. 89 crores and the allotment that has been made for university education, including technical education, is Rs. 105 crores. Can there be any greater imbalance than this provision within education itself? I would also like to refer to another matter, that for one institution in the Second Five Year Plan, a physical education college, an amount of Rs. 1½ crores has been allotted. That is the imbalance to which I want to refer. Not only is the provision for education less, even the allotment for various items of education is not a balanced allotment. We are talking about the common people every day, but who cares for the education of the children of the common people? Even here, in this city of Delhi, children are sent to schools because the people can pay well and heavily. If you want to raise the level of the people and their material resources, you will have to raise their intellectual resources because it is that which will enable them to acquire the material resources. Therefore, I should plead and plead very earnestly for an increased allotment for education and also plead very earnestly for the avoidance of this imbalance in the allotments within education. Further, I should plead that a larger amount must be allotted for basic education; elementary education should in the long run mean basic education.

The next matter I would like to refer is the unemployment question. Many others have referred to it and I will be treading on grounds, which have already been tread, by referring to it again. Sir, the population in this country is increasing. We have a chapter on family planning in this report, but the writing of a chapter does not mean that anything is being done. What is being done? There was a time some ten years back when family planning was not considered very favourably. But today even the middle-class people, I know even the poor people want to have family planning. They say, how can we get along with so many children around us? This is a national problem. It is not a matter for individual opinion. I would like to know, what is really being done.

The Planning Commission has referred to the increase in population in this report. They have said that with this increase in population it will be difficult for us to progress because; if with an increase in wealth there is a greater increase in population, the average capacity of the people to earn gets reduced progressively as we go on. Therefore, unless we put a stop to this growing population, whatever we may be earning, we will not be able to increase the *per capita* income of the people. So, this is a problem which has to be met, which has to be faced. I do not see in this report any attempt being made to face this problem squarely. How it is to be faced is more than what I can say. In what spheres and in what manner it has to be faced is more than what I can say. All I can say is this, that this has to be faced as an urgent problem and faced immediately.

Along with this is tied the unemployment problem of the country. While you have programmed, according to your calculations, to provide 10 million jobs, unfortunately, with the increase in population you are going to have 14 million persons waiting for jobs in the

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

next five years. Therefore, you are not going to solve the problem. I am not referring to special problems in States like West Bengal where the refugee problem is there and the unemployment problem is intense. You must find out other methods of solving unemployment problem in those States, because their problems are separate and the quality of those problems is different. But the common problem of unemployment, where we are not able to give jobs to all, is something which we have to go into.

While dealing with this matter of unemployment, I would like to deal with the question of small-scale and cottage industries. We know the employment potential in the larger industries is less but the capital investment in the larger industries is so much that we cannot afford the capital. The result is that we must resort to the small-scale industries. Whether they are competitive or not, the small industries are satisfied with less capital and also because the small-scale industries are able to provide better employment potential. So, that is the reason why we should provide for a larger number of industries in the small-scale or the cottage industry sector, so that we may be able to give some employment. You know an empty mind is a devil's workshop. An idle mind is the devil's workshop. If you want the people to keep themselves engaged, the small-scale industry is the only way open to us now in which you can keep them engaged and make them work. So, from the national interest also, it is necessary. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been allotted for the small-scale industries. I have no notion whether it is sufficient. But I know this : You have allotted nearly 900 crores for the large-scale industries. It is comparatively easy to establish the big industries because the blue-print comes readily prepared from the German experts, from the French experts or from the Italian experts. But to have a small plan for the small-scale industries it is very difficult because they have to be planned afresh. I told the Madras Government myself that the ingenuity and the cleverness of the people and of those who work out the schemes can be measured only by our organising the small-scale industries. Small-scale industries require only a small capital but the problem is to arrange for their establishment, to arrange for marketing the products, to arrange to get raw materials, etc. I know many things have been suggested in this regard, and such things as industrial estates, co-operative enterprises, etc., have been mentioned. But how much is going to be done and in what way, will be a challenge to our brains, to our originality and to our organisational capacity. We have sought to train personnel for this kind of industries but you must remember that the technical personnel necessary for this kind of industries and for this kind of training should grow in the very work. That is a matter which will be a challenge for our country which we must face.

Now, I shall refer to one more matter which has been talked about very much and that is about resources. There is a gap of Rs. 400 crores. We have already provided for Rs. 1,200 crores by way of deficit financing. In the face of the increased prices and inflationary tendencies in some parts of the country—at least in South India, they find that the agricultural prices are shooting up and the stock in the Government godowns is being sold to keep down the prices—I wish that with this Rs. 1,200 crores it is possible for us to proceed ahead and be able to avoid inflationary tendency. The Plan itself speaks of buffer stocks, etc., but I do not know how much deficit financing can be restored to. That is a matter for the future.

With regard to external assistance, I must, on behalf of this House and on behalf of the country, express our gratitude to those countries who have given us this external assistance generously and without strings. The great thing is, we have decided to be neutral, and in spite of it, people want to give assistance to us, and I will not be a party to refuse that assistance if it is given without strings. I would express my gratitude to them, but, at the same time, I would like to warn ourselves about the difficulty that may have to be faced. How long are we to depend upon such aid? A time may come when strings may be attached. So, we should always be ready to do without such aid. That is the only way in which we can get along independently, because the help that we get may fail us at sometime. After all, it all depends on international situations. I lately saw a letter from Shri J. J. Singh, President of the India League in the United States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just three minutes more.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I shall finish soon. That is a matter which I do not like to pursue further. The Finance Minister has himself said in so many words that we must save if we are to invest. If we are to save, we cannot spend. What is spent cannot be saved. That means many of us either by taxation or by saving voluntarily, will have to save much of our earnings. That means we have to tighten our belt. When we talk about this, Government should explore every means of avoiding all unnecessary expenditure in all its departments. We know that with the enlargement of expenditure in the First Five Year Plan and with the expectation of spending Rs. 4,800 crores in the Second Five Year Plan, there is a great deal of wastage going on in many departments and many projects. It should be and must be avoided. If we want other people to observe austerity, to save money and to help the nation, we in Parliament and those who are in the Government have a greater and a higher responsibility in this matter. I would only like to refer in this connection to what apeared in the *Hindustan Times* on the 24th May and was widely circulated in the press, viz., "Under-assessed for income-tax—Ministers among gainers". The last amendment which we passed to the Income-tax Act in respect of perquisites has not been observed in practice properly by the Board of Revenue in its application to the highest of us here. The amount involved may be small or big, but it has a bad effect on the morale of the country. I would appeal to this House, to every one of us, I would appeal to myself first and every one of us who is in a position of responsibility to see that such a thing is not done. People at the top should take care. If we want our people to save, if we want every indidual to help, if we want every tax-payer not to evade and to contribute his best to the nation's progress, we at the top who are more favourably situated must be able to contribute much more in proportion to what they have to contribute. It is something which will be much greater than many crores of rupees, because when all the people gird up their loins, there is nothing great which canont be achieved. If 360 million of people can join together, inspired by a common spirit, and can unite and work, certainly we will be able to achieve our object. This is something which I would like every one of us to remember.

Before I close, I would only refer to regional disparities. The Prime Minister referred to it in this House. The Planning Commission has referred to it, and this matter was discussed in the National Development Council, and I happen to know what was discussed there. I would be failing in my duty if I do not express in this House that the South feels that it is being very much neglected. I know natural resources are important.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the demarcating line between South and North?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: You will hear first. I know raw materials are very important. In the area where Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal meet, about Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores are to be spent under the Second Five Year Plan. All glory to them. They have the resources of iron and coal. We want steel. Let it be spent, because that is also a part of India. But still when the people are poor and the stomach is pinching, this will be no consolation to them. I want you to take region by region, State by State and provide each with some employment. Where you are able to provide large-scale employment, provide it, and where it is not possible, at least concentrate on such small-scale industries as you can. For, let me give a warning. Unless we at the Centre are able to consider everybody's problems in all the States impartially and provide for them, there will be trouble.

Before I sit down I have one observation to make. I am really proud that we are living at a time when we have achieved Swaraj under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. In the thirties when we were going to jail, when we received beatings and many other things, we never thought Swaraj was so very near. But it was given to us to have got freedom for this country. Not only did we get independence, but it is given to us to build this country as one of the greatest countries of the world. It is something over which we should be proud of.

To go to jail is easy, but to give up your life for a cause is difficult. It is this glorious feeling, that we must share with the people of this country and given that, I am sure we are going to do something great.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन से जो इस दूसरी प्लान (योजना) पर बहस हो रही है उसको मैंने गौर से सुना। मैंने इसके आठ चेप्टरों (अध्यायों) को भी पढ़ा है। लेकिन मैं इसके बेसिक प्रिंसिपल (मूल सिद्धान्त) से इख्तिलाफ रखता हूं। जब हम नेशनल (राष्ट्रीय) और डिमाक्रेटिक (प्रजातंत्रीय) बेसिस (आधार) पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (शासन) चला रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा डेवेलपमेंट (विकास) भी उसी प्रजा प्रभुत्व के दृष्टिकोण से किया जाना चाहिये। अगर आज हम देखें तो हमको मालूम होगा कि हमारे देश में एक धन्धे के लोग सबसे ज्यादा तादाद में बसते हैं और वे हैं किसान लोग जो कि सारी आबादी के ७० परसेंट होते हैं। जिस तरह से हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में यह है कि एक आदमी को एक वोट का अधिकार होता हैं इसी तरह इस नेशनल प्लान में भी यह उसूल रखा जाना चाहिए हर एक आदमी की आमदनी में एक एक रुपया बढ़े। अगर इस प्लान को इस उसूल पर चलाया जायेगा तभी यह नेशनल प्लान होगा और तब इस प्लान का ७० परसेंट (प्रतिशत) एग्रीकल्चरल स्टेबिलिटी (कृषि स्थायित्व) के लिए, किसानों को मजबत करने के लिए और विलेज इकानमी (ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था) को बढ़ाने के लिये जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो इस प्लान को नेशनल नहीं कहा जा सकता, फिर तो इसको विदेशी या पश्चिमी प्लान कहा जायेगा।

इस हाउस में यह बात काफी जोर के साथ कही जाती है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि हम अपनी रूरल इकानमी में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परियोजनायें) और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सरविसेज (राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवाओं) की वजह से काफी तबदीली देखते हैं और इस पर हम बहुत गर्व कर सकते हैं। इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हो सकता है कि आप समझें कि मैं एक विरोधी दल का आदमी हूं इसलिए ऐसा नुक्ताचीनी की दृष्टि से कहता हूं। लेकिन मैं किसी पक्ष से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष की आर्थिक रचना को सहकार द्वारा जितना बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है उतना दिया जाये।

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्टस के सम्बन्ध में जो कुरुक्षेत्र के पत्र में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उनको आप गौर से देखें तो मालूम होगा कि जिन लोगों ने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के स्थान को जाकर देखा है उनकी क्या राय है।

आदर्श सेवा संघ के श्री जे० के० पुरानिक जो कि एग्रेरियन रिफार्म (भूमि सुधार) में बहुत इंटरेस्ट (दिल) रखते हैं वह रूरल इंडिया (ग्रामीण भारत) में इस बारे में हर महीने अपने विचार लिखते हैं जिनसे इस प्रश्न पर काफी रोशनी पड़ती है। उनका कहना है कि :

> "Numerical figures of physical activities when compiled on an all-India basis are most likely to make an impressive reading to an average uninitiated person, but experience shows that these figures when checked on the spot by an expert observer with an eye to their utility to people's development for which they are intended may prove to be highly deluding, if not misleading. A practical worker knows by experience that things read well. And he is only satisfied when he finds practical utility flowing from the measures initiated for specific improvement."

इसी तरीके से वह आगे कहते हैं :

> "It is no wonder, therefore, that the achievements of these projects have hardly satisfied public expectations and there is universal chorus of disapproval the way they are being worked out. That is also indicative of the gap in thought and action which distinguishes government schemes and measures for people's development."

यह कहने के बाद अक्तूबर १९५५ के "कुरुक्षेत्र" से जिसमें श्री दयाशंकर दुबे ने "क्रिटिकल रैव्यू आफ कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स" के मातहत आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं, उनमें से चार पांच आइटम्स (मदों) में नमूने के तौर पर आपको पढ़ कर बताता हूं। चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए पूरी तफसील से उनकी बाबत नहीं बतला सकता। इस "क्रिटिकल रैव्य आफ कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स" में कुल २७ आइटम्स हैं। एक-एक आइटम को अगर हम गौर से देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि उनमें तीस जून सन् ५५ तक की डेवलपमेंट" ऐक्टविटीज (विकास कार्यवाइयों) के ऐचीवमेंट्स का जिक्र है। अपने फाइव इयर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में हमने १९ करोड़ रुपया रक्खा था और हम यह उम्मीद रखते थे कि इन प्राजेक्ट के बनने से हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ल बदल जायगी लेकिन उन आंकडों को देखने से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारा एचिवमेंट निराशाजनक रहा है और जनता को भारी निराशा हुई है।

According to Critical Review of Community Projects Compost pits dug 7·48 and work per block of 100 villages in one year 640 pits.

अब आप ही बतलाइए कि हमारा एचिवमेंट कितना पुअर रहा है कि १०० गावों के एक ब्लाक में केवल ६४० पिटस (गढें) खोद पाये हैं जब कि एक एक विलेज (गांव) में ६००,६०० पिट्स होते हैं ।

इसी तरह फर्टिलाइजर्स (उर्वरकों) के बारे मे यह दिया हुआ है :

Fertilizers distributed 46·02 Mds. Work per block of 100 villages in one year—3412 Maunds.

वह भी बहुत नाकाफी साबित हुए हैं और मौजूदा हालत में पैदावार में कोई इजाफा नहीं हो सकता और वह दरिया में एक बूंद पानी के समान हैं ।

इसी तरह इम्पलीमेंट्स (उपरकणों) के बारे में आप देखेंगे कि :

Implements distributed 1·68 and work per block of 100 villages 161 Implements.

इसके अनुसार एक विलेज को एक इम्पलीमेंट पड़ता है जो कि आप समझते है कि कितना नाकाफी है और एक, एक या दो दो इम्पलीमेंट्स से क्या बन सकता ह । मैंने अपने वहां के कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स एरिया (क्षेत्र) में घम कर डेवलपमेंट के कामों को देखा है, बम्बई हैदराबाद और मैसूर के बारे में तो कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर डेवलपमेंट के कामों में कोई खास तेजी नहीं है और न ही कोई उत्साहवर्द्धक परिणाम हमको देखने को मिले हैं ।

इसी तरह डिमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म्स (प्रदर्शन फार्मों) के बारे में यह आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं :

Demonstration Farms started 6·09 work per block of 100 villages 376 Farms.

मदरसों के बाबत यह आंकड़े दिये हुये हैं :

Ordinary Schools Converted into the basic type.	02535	7 Schools
New Schools started for 100 villages.	.08	31 Schools

इसी तरह आप देखेंगे कि उसमें सड़कों के बारे में दिया हुआ है :

Pacca road Constructed :82234 miles 2 miles पर हंडरेड विलेज Kachcha road Constrncted. 19 miles, 18 miles. फोर हंडरेड विलेजिज.

इसी तरह वेल्स (कुओं) के बाबत आप देखेंगे कि उसमें यह दिया हुआ है :

Wells Constructed	·17	16 well per hundred villages.
Wells renovated	·28	25 wells per hundred villages.

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारे यह सब काम कितने नाकाफी हैं और इन को देखकर मन में एक निराशा सी उत्पन्न होती है । इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि इरीगेशन (सिंचाई) का काम बिल्कुल नाकाफी हुआ है ।

मुझे अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि सिर्फ पैसा प्रोवाइड कर देने से ही सारे डेवलपमेंट के काम पूरे नहीं हो जाते और आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार इन डेवलपमेंट के कामों को चलाने के लिए सेल्फलेस वर्कर्स मुकर्रर करें जिनकी कि आज बहुत कमी है और इसी कारण हमें इन डेवलपमेंट के कामों में कामयाबी नहीं मिल पा रही है । वहां पर जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह सारा का सारा प्रोपेगेंडा वर्क में खर्च कर दिया जाता है और वास्तविक काम नहीं हो पाता है ।

इस तरह से यह समझना कि हाउसिंग (मकानों) की कोई प्राब्लेम (समस्या) नहीं है या यह समझना कि इस तरह से कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकेगी, मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं है और में इसकी ताईद नहीं कर सकता । हालांकि आज आर्गेनाइजेशन्स (संगठन) मौजूद हैं, सेल्फलेस वर्कर्स (निस्वार्थी कार्यकर्ता) हैं, लेकिन उनके जिम्मे इतने ज्यादा गांव रख कर उनके ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी छोड़ देना ठीक नहीं है । इस तरह से आपका यह कहना कि आल इडिया कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (अखिल भारतीय सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं) का दायरा हम बढ़ा रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस चीज को छोड़ कर दस गांव को आप ले लीजिये, बीस गांवों को ले लीजिये या पच्चीस को ले लीजिये और उनको एक कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर रख दीजिये लेकिन वह गांव सेल्फ सफिशिएंट (स्वावलंम्बी) होने चाहिये । जब तक वह सेल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं होंगे, तब तक आपको कोई फायदा कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स से नहीं होगा । लेकिन क्या आज कोई भी गांव सेल्फ सफिशिएंट है ?

आप कहते हैं कि हमने कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये ९० करोड़ रुपया दिया है, लेकिन उसम से खर्च कितना हुआ है ? सेन्टर और स्टेट को मिला कर रूरल इंडिया (ग्रामीण भारत)

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

के लिहाज से कुल २०·४२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है । फस्ट फाइव इअर प्लैन को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट (कार्यान्वित) करने के वास्ते, अगर हमारी यही रफ्तार रही तो, कम से कम तीन या चार और प्लान्स (योजनाओं) तक हमको जाना पड़ेगा, तब कहीं जाकर आप का ६० करोड़ के खर्च का टार्गेट (लक्ष्य) पूरा हो सकेगा । अब इस प्लान में हम कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह के लिये २०० करोड़ रुपया और ऐलाट कर रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्लैनिंग कमीशन इसको किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहता है ?

दुसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप की अमेरिकन स्पान्सर्ड स्कीम्स (अमेरीका द्वारा चलाई गयी योजना) हैं, उनकी मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता । सर्वोदय समाज की दृष्टि से जो बातें बताई गई थीं और जिसको हमारी सरकार को पूरा करना था और उस तरह की जो समाज रचना करनी थी, अगर उसकी तरफ हमारी सरकार जाती और उस रचना को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश करती तो ज्यादा अच्छा था । आप जो सर्वोदय समाज की बातें यहां करते हैं वह सिर्फ आपकी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के समझने के लिये नहीं है, वह हमारे गांवों के लिये है । लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गांवों में इन शब्दों से कहां तक उत्साह हुआ है । आज सर्वोदय समाज को कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में तब्दील करने का मैं विरोधी हूं । आज जो सेल्फलेस वर्कर्स हैं, कुमारप्पा जैसे, और दूसरे वर्कर्स, जिन्होंने गांव में जाकर अपनी जिन्दगी बरबाद की है, जिन्होंनें गांवों के लिये अपना जीवन अर्पण कर दिया है, उनको इस तरह के काम को और उसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सौंपना चाहिये । आज भी देश में सेल्फलेस वर्कर्स की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन उनसे काम लेने वाला कोई नहीं है । जब आप उनकी सहायता से काम करेंगे तभी आप का काम पूरा हो सकता है वर्ना नहीं होगा ।

प्लैनिंग के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको उससे यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम किस तरफ जा रहे हैं, हमारा प्लैनिंग करने का उद्देश्य क्या है ? आप यह एलान करते हैं कि इस प्लान के अन्दर पांच वर्ष बाद आप फूडग्रेन को इम्पोर्ट (खाद्यान्न का आयात) नहीं करेंगे,आप सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायंगे । आप कहते हैं कि हम पंद्रह या बीस परसेन्ट फूडग्रेन्स की पैदावार बढ़ा लेंगे । लेकिन जनता इस चीज को समझने वाली नहीं है । जब तक आप जनता में इंसेंटिव (उत्साह) नहीं पैदा करते, जब तक अपने दृष्टिकोण को नहीं बताते हैं, कि हम इस तरह से प्लैनिंग करना चाहते हैं कि पांच साल बाद फैक्ट्रीज के वर्कस की वेजेज ५ परसेन्ट या १० परसेन्ट या २० परसेन्ट बढ़ जायें, जब तक आप उनको यह नहीं बताते कि इस फाइव इअर प्लैन के अन्दर आप उनके एक्सपेक्टेशन्स (आशाओं) को इस हद तक पूरा कर देंगे, तब तक आपको यह उम्मीद नहीं करना चाहिये कि आप की प्लैन पूरी इम्प्लीमेंट हो जायेगी । कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा, सिवा इसके आप को यह सैटिस्फैक्शन (संतोष) मिल जाय कि आपने पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर प्लैन को रख दिया है । सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बैठ कर फैसला करने से ही कुछ नहीं होता हैं । आपको इसके लिये ठीक से कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी । जो अफसर आप के इस प्लैन को पूरा करने के लिये ठीक से काम नहीं करते उनको आप को निकाल देना चाहिये । मैं पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों से अपील करता हूं कि वह इस मामले में सख्ती से काम लें । जो रुपये हम इस काम के लिये ऐलाट करते हैं अगर मिनिस्टर उसको पूरी तौर से और ठीक से खर्च नहीं करता है, कम से कम निर्धारित निधि का ६० प्रतिशत खर्च नहीं करता है, तो वह अगले साल के लिये मिनिस्टर बनने के काबिल नहीं है और उसको निकाल देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से मालूम होता है कि जितना पैसा हम देते हैं उसका इस्तेमाल अच्छे तरीके से और पूरी तरह नहीं होता ।

6 P.M.

मैं अभी फाइव इअर प्लैन के बारे में कह रहा था । मैं कहना चाता हूं कि हमको कुछ टार्गेट्स रखने चाहिये । हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स (निर्देशक तत्वों) में बताया गया है कि दस साल के अन्दर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन फ्री और कम्पल्सरी (बुनियादी शिक्षा मुफ्त और अनिवार्य) हो जायेगी । लेकिन दूसरी फाइव इअर प्लैन में इसका कोई एलान नहीं है कि हम एजुकेशन को फ्री और कम्पल्सरी कर देंगे।

इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में गांव में लोगों को शिक्षा देने के लिए आपने कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है । मैं आपको अपने अनुभव से बतलाता हूं कि गांवों में जो प्राइमरी स्कूल होते हैं, जो वहां पर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल होते हैं तथा उनको जो ग्रांटस दी जाती है , उन ग्रांटस को पाने के लिए उन्हें उसी प्रासीजर का अवलम्बन करना पड़ता है जिसका कि उन्हें अंग्रेजों के जमाने में

करना पड़ता था । अंग्रेजों का दृष्टिकोण तो हमेशा यह रहा था कि गांवों में लोगों को शिक्षा की कोई सहूलियतें न मिलें ।.मुझे अफसोस है कि आज भी वही प्रोसीजर ग्रांटस देने का है जो कि अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में था । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रोसीजर को निकाल बाहर किया जाये और आपको चाहिये कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलेपमेंट कमिटीज (जिला विकास समितियों) को इस सारे काम के लिए रिसपोंसिबल कर दें । आप इस काम को सेंट्रलाइज्जड रखकर बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किलात में फंस जायंगे और यदि आप इस सारे काम को डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलेपमेंड कमिटीज के सुपुर्द कर देंगे तो आप बहुत कुछ हद तक इस काम को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आपको फ्री एजुकेशन लोयों को देने के बारे में भी कोई टारगेट फिक्स कर लेना चाहिए था ।

आपने कहा है कि आप नेशनल इनकम (राष्ट्रीय आय) में १८ परसेंट की वृद्धि करेंगे । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप क्या उन लेबररर्स की वेजिज़ में भी जो कि फैक्टरीज में काम करते हैं, १८ फीसदी या २५ फीसदी की वृद्धि करेंगे । जिस तरह से आप काम करते हैं, उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि लोगों की आपके प्लान में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है । आपको चाहिए था कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (वितरण) ठीक तरह से हो इस पर भी ध्यान देते । आपको यह भी चाहिये था कि आप लोगों की जो निसेसेटीज आफ लाइफ (जीवन की आवश्यकता) हैं, जैसे कपड़ा है, फूडग्रेंस हैं उन पर और ज्यादा जोर देते । बजाय आप इस बात की कोशिश करते कि इनके भाव ठीक रहते आपने इन चीजों पर और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाने की योजना बना कर इनकी कीमतों को और बढ़ा कर लोगों को और भी ज्यादा मुश्किल में डाल लिया है । यह जो टैक्स लगाने का विचार किया जा रहा है, इस मनोवृत्ति की मैं निन्दा करता हूं ।

अब मैं इकोनोमी आफ परमानेंस (स्थायी अर्थ व्यवस्था) के बारे में जो विचार श्री जे० सी० कुमारप्पा ने प्रकट किये हैं उनको आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । वह कहते हैं :

> "Planning will have no life if the man in the street does not understand what we are planning for. We cannot call it national planning, if the farmers do not comprehend the purpose of it and lend their wholehearted support to the carrying out of the plan. Money in itself satisfies nothing except the miser's pleasure of counting it...... Money is not an end in itself. If our organisation is so made as to put much money in the hands of the people and yet let them starve for lack of food materials, it would stand condemned. Hence our first care is to see that the people are satisfactorily fed, clothed and housed, and only after these necessities have been adequately provided for can they be allowed to indulge in other production. To direct economic activity into this course is the first of any government worth the name."

ये जो उसूल उन्होंने बताये हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इन पर चले । कहने को तो बहुत सी बात थी, लेकिन चूंकि वक्त नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर गवर्नमेंट विचार करे और उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश करे । खास तौर से कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट एरियाज के बारे में जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार कर लें और उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश करें । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश में खुशहालीं बढ़ेगी और आपका प्लान भी कामयाब होगा ।

इतना कह कर मैं आपका शुकरिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Just a moment. The Secretary will now report a message.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

> 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th May, 1956, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th May, 1956, with the following amendments :

Clause 41

1. That at page 16, in lines 26-27, *for* the word "section" the word "sections" be *substituted.*

[Secretary]

2. That at page 16, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:

"Publication of results of elections to the Council of States and of names of persons nominated by the President.

71. After the elections held in any year in pursuance of the notifications issued under section 12, there shall be notified by the appropriate authority in the Official Gazette the names of members elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and by the members of the electoral colleges for the various Part C States at the said elections together with the names of any persons nominated by the President to the Council of States under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of article 80 or under any other provisions.

Publication of results of elections for the reconstitution of electoral colleges for certain Part C States.

72. After the elections held in pursuance of the notification issued under section 13 for the reconstitution of the electoral college for a Scheduled Part C State, there shall be notified by the appropriate authority in the Official Gazette as soon as may be after the date or the last of the dates fixed for the completion of the said elections, the names of the persons elected for the various electoral college constituencies at the said elections".

3. That at page 16, line 28, *for* the figures "71" the figures "73" be *substituted.*

4. That at page 17, *after* line 9, the following be *inserted,* namely:—

"Publication of results of elections to the State Legislative Councils and of names of persons nominated to such Councils.

74. After the elections held in any year in pursuance of the notifications issued under section 16, there shall be notified by the appropriate authority in the Official Gazette the names of the members elected by the various Council constituencies and by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State at the said elections together with the names of any persons nominated by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, under sub-clause (*e*) of clause (3) of article 171".

Clause 79

5. That at page 30, the existing clause 79 be *deleted.*

Clause 80

6. That at page 30, line 7, *for* sub-clause (*a*), the following be *substiuted,* namely :

> "(a) in sub-section (1) for the word and figures, 'section 75' the word and figures 'section 74' shall be substituted ; and".

7. That at page 30, lines 8 to 10, *for* sub-clause (*b*) the following be *substituted,* namely :

> "(b) in sub-section (2), for the word and figures 'section 75' the word and figures 'section 74' shall be *substituted*".

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House".

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Secretary : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Will this Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha with amendments, be taken up for consideration in this Session ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It would be taken up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas) : It is a formal amendment. It will be taken up in this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Did Shri Radha Raman want to say something?

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City) : I only wanted that I should be called before the House adjourned so that I could continue on the next day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We will see when the House meets again.

6-05 P.M.

The Lok Saha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday, the the 28th May, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday*, 26*th May*, 1956]

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 9571, 9574-75

The following papers were laid on the Table

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 1161, dated the 19th May, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(2) A copy of the Statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 during the period 31st December, 1955 to 31st March, 1956.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . 9571

Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Reports were presented.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION . . 9571

Shri Viswanatha Reddy presented a petition signed by a petitioner regarding the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Act and the Rules framed there under.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 9572-74

(1) Shri Biren Dutta called attention to the rise in price of rice in Tripura. The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) made a statement in regard thereto . . 9572-73

(2) Shri Vallatharas called attention to the firing by Pakistan armed forces into the Indian territory on the Sylhet-Cachar border since the 23rd May, 1956. The Prime Minister made a statement in regard thereto 9573-74

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . 9575-79

Thirty-seventh Report was adopted.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . 9581-9704

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Second Five Year Plan and the amendments thereto was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA. . . 9704-06

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 25th May, 1956, Rajya

Sabha had passed the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 18th May, 1956, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.

BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 9706

Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 28TH MAY, 1956—

Consideration and passing of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill and the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill. Discussion on the situation arising out of Railway disturbances at Kharagpur and Half-an-hour discussion re. National Discipline Scheme.

GIPN—S 4—141 Lok Sabha/56—12-3-56—840.